

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

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I N Q U I R I E S

For further information
about these and related
statistics, contact the
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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Adult Literacy and Life Skills*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Due to data unavailability, the 'Unemployment Rate Estimates, by Local Government Area' table, previously published in the work and income chapter, has been omitted from this issue.

As a result of changes to reporting requirements, road information from VicRoads is now presented in only two categories: Arterials and Freeways. Consequently, the 'Condition of Main Roads' table in the roads chapter has been replaced with a new table, 'Condition of VicRoads Network' (Table 5.1).

For this issue, three new tables collected by the ABS in the Household Preparedness for Emergencies survey, 'Presence of Selected Safety Precautions and Tenure Type', 'Emergency Plan, by Difficulty in Evacuating in an Emergency' and 'Most Recent Emergencies in the Last Two Years' have been added to the health and safety chapter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 23 July 2008.

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *State and Regional Indicators, Victoria*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with caution.

Carl Obst

Regional Director, Victoria

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ALLS	Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
ha	hectare
IALS	International Adult Literacy Survey
kL	kilolitre
LGA	local government area
ML	megalitre
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

FEATURE ARTICLE ADULT LITERACY AND LIFE SKILLS**INTRODUCTION**

This article provides a brief history of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills survey followed by an examination of some of the findings from the 2006 survey. Data from this survey inform one of the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) indicative progress measures, the 'literacy and numeracy achievement of working people in national and international testing'.

The Victorian Government acknowledges that 'developing strong literacy and numeracy skills in primary school is the basis for advanced education and training', and one of the Victorian Government's Growing Victoria Together (GVT) goals is 'High quality education and training for lifelong learning'.

This article therefore provides information on how well Victorian adults, a large proportion of whom have been (or are being) educated in Victoria, can apply the literacy skills they have learned.

HISTORY

In the late 1980s, the US government enlisted two mathematics graduates to devise a way of conducting large-scale testing of skills, which could be achieved with a small number of respondents in a relatively short period of time. The two graduates used a combination of mathematical theory and survey techniques to come up with valid and reliable skill measures. This method is now used as the basis of many literacy testing regimes: one well-known example being PISA: the Programme of International Student Assessments.

In the early 1990s, the US government asked the Canadian statistics agency and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to be involved in survey development. Mainly through the efforts of a team of researchers from Statistics Canada, the survey instrument that was developed was able to compare adult skills in a range of countries around the world. So the first International Adult Literacy Survey (or IALS) was born. IALS was conducted between 1994 and 1998 in over 20 countries around the world. This survey was run in Australia in 1996 as the ABS Survey of Aspects of Literacy.

A second adult literacy survey of this kind has now been conducted in a range of countries including Australia. As with IALS, the Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (known in Australia as 'ALLS') has again been coordinated by Statistics Canada and the OECD. Countries that participated included the United States, Canada, Norway, Bermuda, Mexico, Switzerland, Italy, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Hungary and South Korea.

HISTORY *continued*

International literacy surveys and studies¹ of these data provide a number of key findings:

- While skill gains and losses happen very slowly across time, there is evidence that even a small change can have an effect on human capital and productivity growth.
- People lose skills in response to age, working patterns and other circumstances throughout their lives.
- Interventions are at their most effective, not for those with high skill levels, but for those at the lower end of the distribution.

CONDUCT OF SURVEY

Australia participated in the survey between July 2006 and January 2007. In Australia, ALLS was run with funding from the former Department of Education, Science and Training, with some additional funding support from the former Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

The ALLS involved a random selection of adults aged between 15 and 74 years in the household. The sample size of 8,988 people across Australia included 1,724 people from Victoria. The survey was done by personal interview and involved, first, a background questionnaire and then an objective skills test.

Literacy was assessed in English, as the official language of Australia. It did not assess migrants' skills in their own language, although some information on proficiency in other languages was collected.

Experts in the literacy field made some minor adaptations to survey questions and exercises to ensure that concepts were understood in Australia in the same way as in other countries (for example that prices on goods made sense; use of 'petrol' instead of 'gas').

The scores from the testing procedure were compiled and standardised by the Educational Testing Service in the United States.

DEFINITIONS

The ALLS was designed to identify and objectively measure literacy which can be linked to the social and economic characteristics of people both across and within countries. The ALLS definition of literacy is 'Using printed and written information to function in society, to achieve goals and develop knowledge and potential'. So the ALLS was not only about whether people could read or write — it was about how people understood and applied the knowledge they took in from printed media.

The ALLS provides information on knowledge and skills in the following four domains:

- Prose literacy: The knowledge and skills needed to understand and use various kinds of information from text including editorials, news stories, brochures and instruction manuals.
- Document literacy: The knowledge and skills required to locate and use information contained in various formats including job applications, payroll forms, transportation schedules, maps, tables and charts.
- Numeracy: The knowledge and skills required to effectively manage and respond to the mathematical demands of diverse situations.
- Problem solving: Goal-directed thinking and action in situations for which no routine solution is available.

¹ For more details, refer to the international information references included at the end of this feature article.

DEFINITIONS *continued*

As a by-product of the above four domains, a fifth domain measuring health literacy was produced. The Department of Health and Ageing provided funding to add this component to the results. Health Literacy is defined as the knowledge and skills required to understand and use information relating to health issues such as drugs and alcohol, disease prevention and treatment, safety and accident prevention, first aid, emergencies, and staying healthy.

These domains were scored on a continuous scale of 0 to 500, and grouped into Levels 1 to 5. Level 1 indicates the lowest score and 5 (or 4 for problem solving) is the highest.

- Level 1: People with very poor skills, where the individual may, for example, be unable to determine the correct amount of medicine to give a child from information printed on the package. (People who did not correctly complete at least three of the six relatively simple screening tasks were not asked to attempt the more difficult tasks of the full test. These respondents were assessed with skill level 1 for each domain.)
- Level 2: People can only deal with material that is simple, clearly laid out, and in which the tasks involved are not too complex. It denotes a weak level of skill, but more hidden than Level 1. It identifies people who can read, but test poorly. They may have developed coping skills to manage everyday literacy demands but their low level of proficiency makes it difficult for them to face novel demands, such as learning new job skills.
- Level 3: The minimum skills level suitable for coping with the demands of everyday life and work in a complex, advanced society. It denotes roughly the skill level required for successful secondary school completion and tertiary entry. Like higher levels, it requires the ability to integrate several sources of information and solve more complex problems.
- Levels 4 & 5: People demonstrate a command of higher-order information-processing skills.

OVERALL FINDINGS

In the 2006 ALLS, between 49% and 71% of adults in Victoria had poor or very poor skills across one or more of the five skill domains of prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy, problem-solving and health literacy. This means they did not attain skill Level 3, the level regarded by most experts as a suitable minimum for coping with the increasing and complex demands of modern life and work.

DOCUMENT LITERACY

Level 1 tasks tended to require the respondent either to locate a piece of information based on a literal match or to enter information from personal knowledge onto a document. Little, if any, distracting information was present.

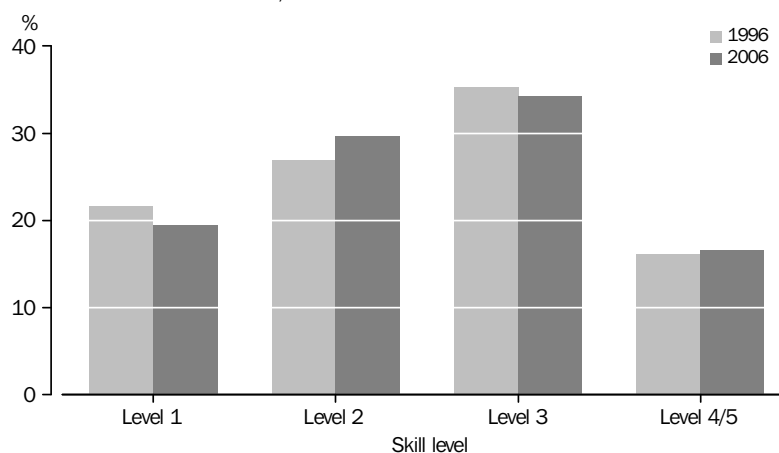
Level 2 tasks were more varied than those in Level 1. Some required the respondents to match a single piece of information; however, several distractors may have been present, or the match may have required low-level inferences. Tasks in this level may also have asked the respondent to cycle through information in a document or to integrate information from various parts of a document.

In the document literacy domain, approximately 49% of Victorians aged 15 to 74 years had scores at Level 1 or 2, a further 34% at Level 3 and 17% at Level 4/5. This was similar to results for Australia with comparative scores on the same scale of 47% at Level 1 or 2, 35% at Level 3 and 18% at Level 4/5.

DOCUMENT LITERACY

continued

DOCUMENT LITERACY, Victoria



Have document literacy skills improved in 2006?

Two skill domains — prose literacy and document literacy — were tested in 2006 in the same way as in 1996, and therefore data from the two surveys can be directly compared.

In the document literacy domain, the proportion of Victorians at Level 1 decreased from 22% in 1996 to 20% in 2006. During the same period, the proportion of those at Level 2 increased from 27% to 30%. The proportions of Victorians attaining Level 3 (35% to 34%) and Level 4/5 (16% to 17%) changed marginally. None of these changes, however, is statistically significant.

The proportion of Australians at Level 1 in the document literacy domain decreased from 20% in 1996 to 18% in 2006. This was a statistically significant change. In the same period, the proportion of those at Level 2 remained stable, those at Level 3 did not change (36%) and the change at Level 4/5 was not statistically significant.

Interstate

Victoria had the second highest proportion of people scoring at Level 1 (20%) — only Tasmania was higher (21%) — and the second lowest proportion of people registering Level 3 scores (34%), as shown in the table below. However differences between states and territories averages were not statistically significant.

1.1 DOCUMENT LITERACY SCALE, By State, Territory and Australia—2006

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
State or Territory	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	18.9	27.6	35.1	18.3
Victoria	19.5	29.7	34.3	16.6
Queensland	16.2	30.4	36.6	16.8
South Australia	17.5	28.4	35.2	18.9
Western Australia	15.1	29.0	36.9	18.9
Tasmania	21.4	29.3	34.1	15.2
Northern Territory	18.8	27.7	38.6	15.0
Australian Capital Territory	11.5	20.4	42.2	25.8
Australia	18.0	28.8	35.5	17.7

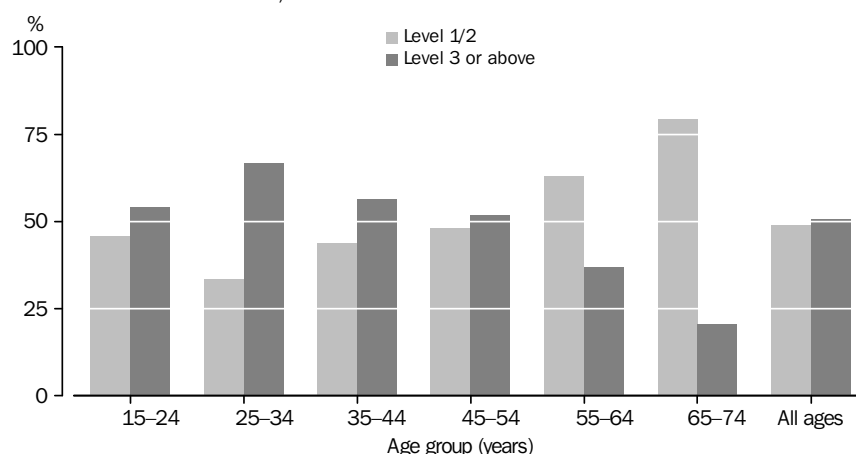
Sex

In 2006, a higher proportion of Victorian males (53.6%) compared to females (48.1%) attained scores of Level 3 or above.

Age

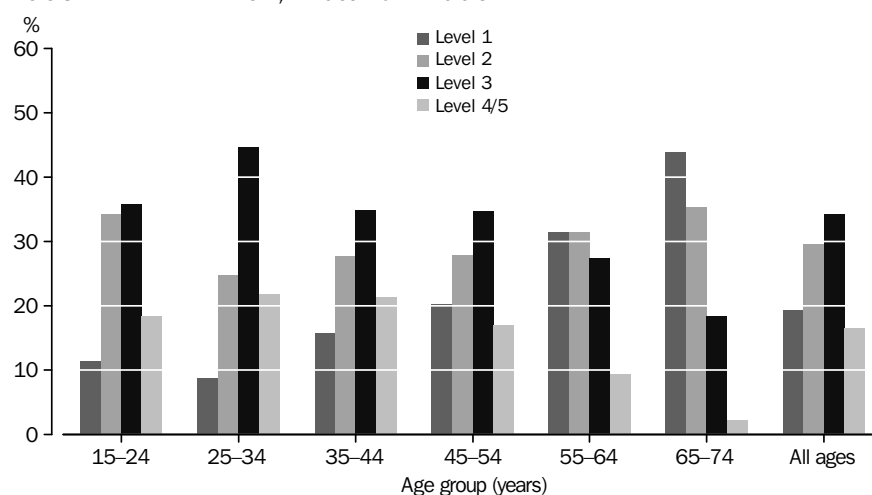
Literacy levels tended to decrease with age, with higher proportions of people in the older age groups in Victoria attaining skill scores lower than Level 3. The exception to this pattern was the 15 to 24 years age group, which had a greater proportion of people with skills below Level 3 than the 25 to 34 year and 35 to 44 year age groups (see the following graph).

DOCUMENT LITERACY, Victoria—2006



The following graph gives more detail of Victorians' skill levels by age group.

DOCUMENT LITERACY, Victoria—2006

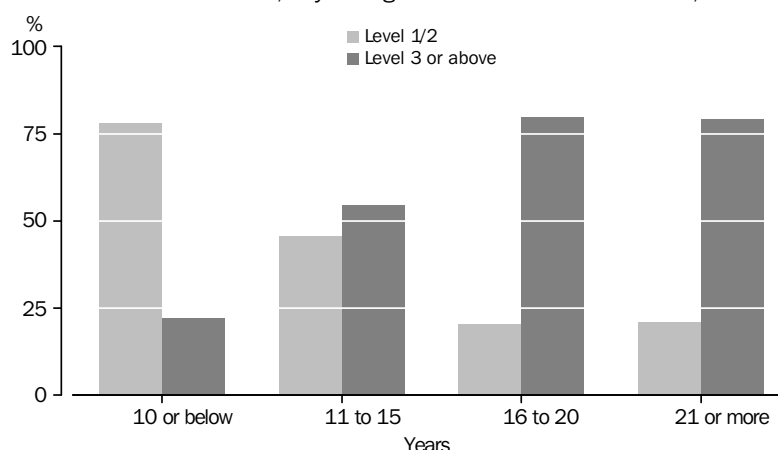
*Qualification*

A strong association existed between educational attainment and achieved literacy levels. People who had completed a non-school qualification generally had higher literacy scores. On the document literacy scale, 62% of persons who had completed a non-school qualification achieved Level 3 or above, compared to 38% for those who had not completed such a qualification.

Years of formal education

Victorians who had completed 16 to 20 years of formal education had the highest proportion of scores at Level 3 or above (80%), closely followed by those with 21 or more years (79%). In contrast, those with 10 or fewer years of formal education had the lowest proportion of scores at Level 3 or above (22%).

DOCUMENT LITERACY, By Length of Formal Education, Victoria—2006

*Participation in learning*

There were approximately 3.4 million Victorians who reported participating in learning during the 12 months prior to the survey. Learning includes formal learning which is participation in an educational program to obtain a formal qualification. In addition, learning includes informal learning (but not as part of a course) which involves activities such as visiting trade fairs, professional conferences or expos, attending lectures, seminars or workshops, reading manuals or reference books or using computers or the Internet.

Looking at formal learning, in terms of document literacy, of the 1.7 million Victorians who undertook a course leading to an educational qualification during the previous 12 months, 68% achieved scores at Level 3 or above. In contrast, of the people who did not undertake such a course in the previous 12 months, 37% achieved scores at Level 3 or above.

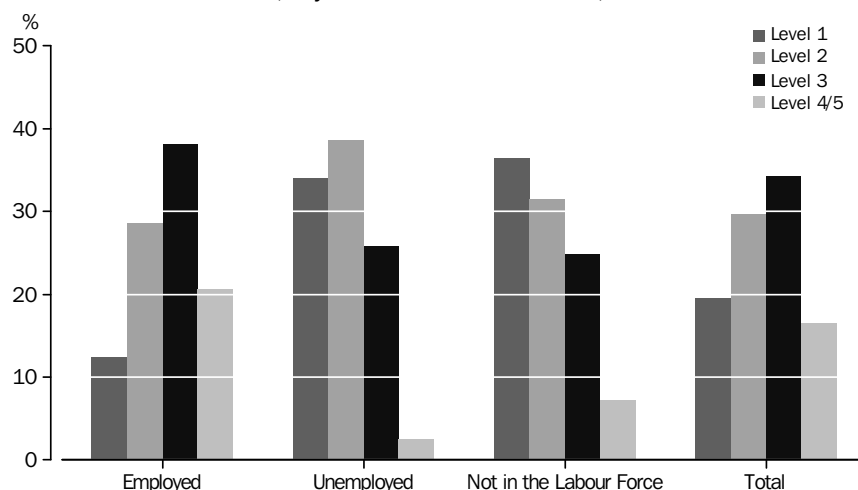
Of those Victorians who had participated in learning (formal and/or informal) during the 12 months prior to the survey, 55% achieved scores at Level 3 or above, while only 14% of those who had not participated in any form of learning during the 12 months prior to the survey achieved scores at Level 3 or above.

Labour force status

Those employed (including both full time and part time employees) had the highest proportion with scores of Level 3 or above (59%).

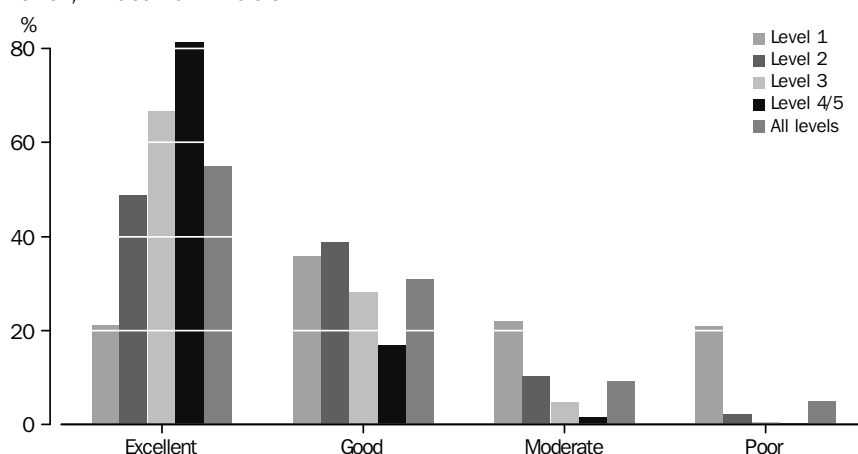
The unemployed had the highest proportion assessed at Level 1 or 2 (73%), followed by those not in the labour force (68%).

DOCUMENT LITERACY, By Labour Force Status, Victoria—2006

*Self-rated English reading skills*

Over half of the Victorians surveyed (55%) rated their English reading skills for their daily needs as excellent. Of this subgroup, 66% achieved a literacy score at Level 3 or above. Only 5% of Victorians responding to the survey rated their English reading skills for the needs of daily life as poor compared with 19% who achieved a literacy score at Level 1. Of those who rated their English reading skills for the needs of daily life as poor, 82% achieved scores at Level 1.

SELF ASSESSED ENGLISH READING SKILLS, By Document Literacy Level, Victoria—2006



CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER DOMAINS

The table below shows the correlations between the various domains of literacy for people in Victoria.

1.2 CORRELATIONS BETWEEN LITERACY DOMAINS, Victoria—2006

	<i>Prose</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Problem solving</i>
Prose	1	0.97	0.92	0.95
Document	0.97	1	0.94	0.95
Numeracy	0.92	0.94	1	0.91
Problem solving	0.95	0.95	0.91	1

Prose, document, and problem solving scores are very highly correlated (correlation coefficients in excess of 0.95) with each other. In addition, numeracy and the other three literacy domains are highly correlated (correlation coefficients in excess of 0.91). A person whose literacy is high/low in one literacy domain is likely to have high/low skills in other domains as well.

NUMERACY

Numeracy relates to the skills required to effectively manage and respond to the mathematical demands of diverse situations. To assess numeracy, individuals had to complete tasks that ranged from simple arithmetic operations through to complex representations and abstract and formal mathematical and statistical ideas.

Level 1 tasks required the respondent to show an understanding of basic numerical ideas by completing simple tasks in concrete, familiar contexts where the mathematical content was explicit with little text. Tasks consisted of simple, one-step operations such as counting, sorting dates, performing simple arithmetic operations or understanding common and simple percents such as 50%.

Level 2 tasks were fairly simple and related to identifying and understanding basic mathematical concepts embedded in a range of familiar contexts where the mathematical content was quite explicit and visual with few distractors. Tasks tended to include one-step or two-step processes and estimations involving whole numbers, benchmark percents and fractions, interpreting simple graphical or spatial representations, and performing simple measurements.

Level 3 tasks required a person to demonstrate an understanding of mathematical information represented in a range of different forms such as in numbers, symbols, maps, graphs, texts, and drawings. Skills required involve number and spatial sense, knowledge of mathematical patterns and relationships and the ability to interpret proportions, data and statistics embedded in relatively simple texts where there may have been distractors. The tasks commonly involved undertaking a number of processes to solve problems.

States and Territories

For numeracy, all of the states and territories, except for the ACT (37%), had more than 50% of people with scores at Level 1 or Level 2.

As shown in the following table, Victoria had the second highest proportion of people scoring at Level 1 (24%) — only Tasmania was higher (26%). In addition, Victoria had the lowest proportion of people scoring at Level 3 (30%). Differences between states and territories were not found to be statistically significant.

1.3 NUMERACY, By State, Territory and Australia—2006

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
<i>State or Territory</i>	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	23.2	29.4	30.4	17.1
Victoria	23.5	30.9	30.3	15.3
Queensland	19.5	32.6	32.8	15.0
South Australia	21.3	29.9	31.9	16.9
Western Australia	19.7	31.6	32.6	16.2
Tasmania	26.2	30.0	30.8	13.1
Northern Territory	23.2	32.0	31.7	13.2
Australian Capital Territory	14.3	22.8	37.8	25.1
Australia	22.0	30.5	31.3	16.1

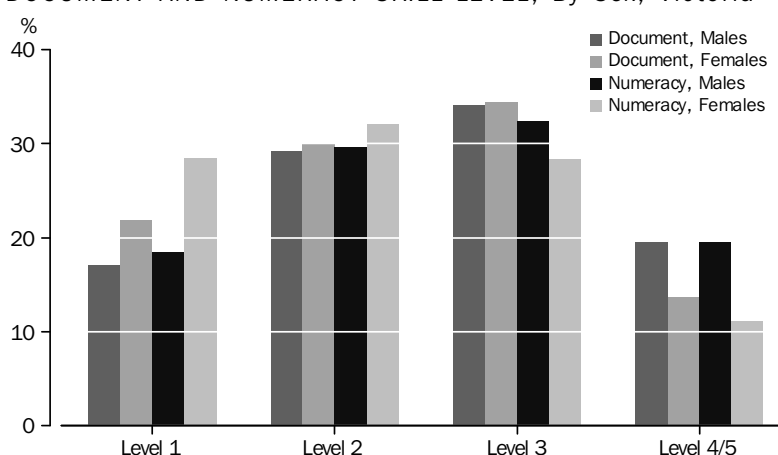
Change since 1996

The numeracy domain as measured by the ALLS (2006) goes beyond the quantitative literacy measure used in IALS (1996): as a result, it is not directly comparable with IALS.

Sex and age

Australia, like other countries such as Bermuda and Canada, displays more gender differentiation with numeracy than the other domains. This is highlighted in the graph below where the gender differences for Victoria are greater, across all levels, for numeracy than for document literacy.

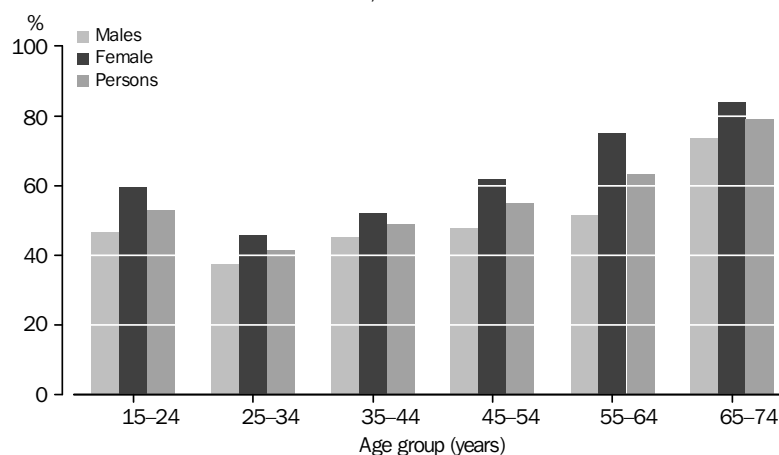
DOCUMENT AND NUMERACY SKILL LEVEL, By Sex, Victoria—2006



In the numeracy domain, a higher proportion of Victorian females scored below Level 3 (61%) than Victorian males (48%). The corresponding proportions for Australia were 58% and 48% respectively. The gender difference existed across all age groups for both Victoria (see the graph below) and Australia.

Sex and age continued

NUMERACY LEVELS 1 AND 2, Victoria—2006

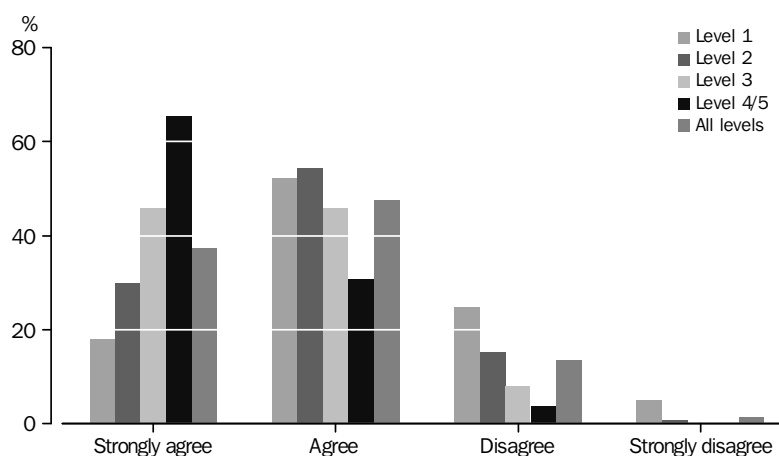


Numeracy skill levels decreased with age, apart from the skills of the 15-24 year age group which were at lower levels than those of both the 25-34 and 35-44 year age groups.

Self-assessed skills

It is interesting to note the differences between self-assessments of numeracy skills and skill levels found in the survey. When asked whether they were good with numbers and calculations, 52% of Victorians with Level 1 numeracy skills agreed and 18% strongly agreed. For Victorians with Level 2 skills, 54% agreed and 30% strongly agreed (see the following graph).

SELF ASSESSMENT: GOOD WITH NUMBERS AND CALCULATIONS, Victoria—2006



LITERACY AND GDP

A fairly well-known study using IALS results² found that even a very small upward movement in literacy scores is highly correlated with a significant rise in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). An increase of 1% in a country's literacy scores relative to the international average was associated with a 1.5% rise in GDP per capita.

The same study highlights that the increase in literacy rate has the most impact on GDP when movements are realised at the bottom end of the literacy scale (that is, for those under Level 3).

2 Coulombe, S et al., *Literacy scores, human capital and growth across fourteen OECD countries*, 2004, Statistics Canada website <<http://www.statcan.ca>>, Catalogue no. 89-552-MIE2004011.

SUMMARY

Some of the main points for Victoria are:

- There was no statistically significant change in Victorians' document literacy skills between 1996 and 2006.
- Victorians' perceptions of their skill levels differed from the skill levels achieved in tests, with the tendency being to overestimate skill levels.
- Literacy and numeracy skills decreased with age. Victorian males scored better across both literacy and numeracy tests than females, with a greater differentiation in numeracy skills.
- Length of formal education had a bearing on literacy skills levels.
- Victorians who completed 16 to 20 years of formal education had the highest proportion of scores at Level 3 or above (80%), while those who had completed less than 10 years formal education had the lowest proportion of scores at Level 3 or above (22%).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information on ALLS in Australia, see the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. Material includes:

- *Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, Summary Results, Australia*, 2006 (cat. no. 4228.0);
- *Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, Australia: User Guide*, 2006 (cat. no. 4228.0.55.002); and
- *Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey: State and Territory Tables*, 2006 (cat. no. 4228.0.55.004).

For more international information see:

- The ALLS interactive website <<http://litdata.ets.org/ialdata/search.asp>>.
- The New Zealand Ministry of Education website, <<http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz>>, and follow links to Publications and Assessment.
- Desjardins, R et al., *Learning a Living: First Results of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills survey*, 2003, Statistics Canada website, <www.statcan.ca>, Catalogue no. 89-603-XWE.
- Coulombe, S et al., *Literacy scores, human capital and growth across fourteen OECD countries*, 2004, Statistics Canada website <<http://www.statcan.ca>>, Catalogue no. 89-552-MIE2004011.
- Murray, S et al., *Measuring Adult Literacy and Life Skills: New Frameworks for Assessment*, 2005, Statistics Canada website <www.statcan.ca>, Catalogue no. 89-552-MIE2005013.
- OECD PISA website, <<http://www.pisa.oecd.org>>.

CHAPTER 2

STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the same statistical indicators of other states and Australia.

2.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
			Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 08	23.9	4.3	3.7	6.3	2.8	6.3	4.7
Population								
Total population	Dec qtr 07	24.8	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.4	1.6
Natural increase	Dec qtr 07	. .	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
Net overseas migration (a)	Dec qtr 07	. .	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.9
Net interstate migration (a)	Dec qtr 07	. .	-0.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Jun 08	24.6	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4
Unemployment rate (b)	Jun 08	—	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.4
Participation rate (b)	Jun 08	—	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	—	0.1	-0.1
Job vacancies (original)	May qtr 08	20.9	21.1	8.9	17.1	-15.2	0.8	10.8
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	Feb qtr 08	—	4.1	4.2	3.8	2.7	9.8	4.7
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Mar qtr 08	—	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.9	4.1
Price (c)								
Consumer price index	Jun qtr 08	—	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5
Established house price index	Mar qtr 08	—	25.9	7.1	20.8	21.6	0.6	13.8
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	May 08	26.2	1.8	-1.9	-6.2	29.6	-5.9	-1.4
Total value of building approved (trend)	May 08	26.2	9.4	-7.1	8.8	18.4	6.2	4.1
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	May 08	25.1	7.5	-7.8	11.2	25.9	2.6	5.1
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 08	28.5	20.2	-9.1	-2.8	8.7	2.1	2.3
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Mar qtr 08	26.9	2.2	-3.1	-6.3	3.4	5.9	-1.8
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	May 08	26.6	7.4	-0.9	-2.0	7.9	1.6	2.0
Retail turnover (trend)	May 08	23.9	3.9	4.8	4.8	10.0	2.3	4.7
Takings from tourist accommodation	Mar qtr 08	18.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	7.9	16.2	9.1
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	May 08	28.0	16.3	12.3	16.1	25.1	21.2	16.5
Value of exports	May 08	10.8	2.6	9.8	19.6	42.9	17.8	16.5

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.

(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION

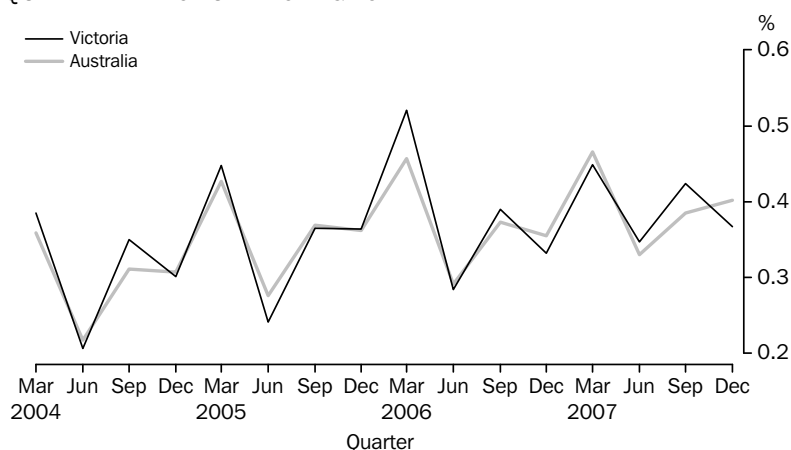
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

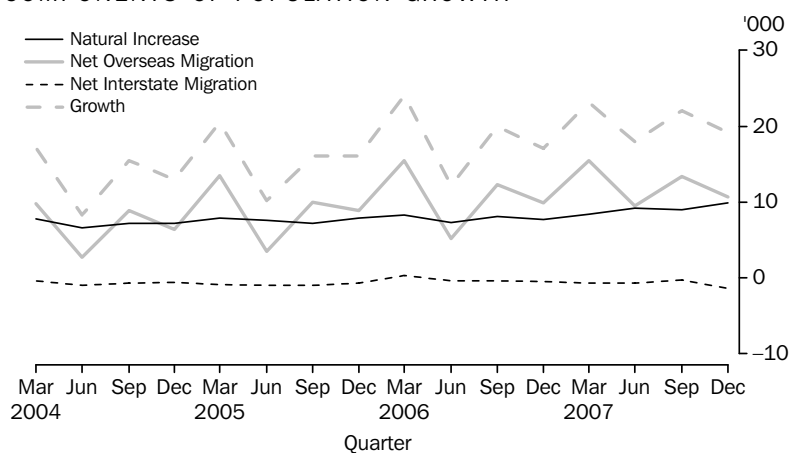
In December quarter 2007, Victoria's ERP grew by 19,200 persons or 0.37% while over the same quarter, Australia's ERP grew by 0.40% or 84,700 persons.

The largest contribution to Victoria's population growth in December quarter 2007 came from net overseas migration (10,700 persons) followed by natural increase (9,900 persons). The growth in these two components was partially offset by a loss of 1,400 people through net interstate migration. Victoria has experienced a net loss of people to other states in eighteen of the last nineteen quarters with the exception of March quarter 2006 where its population gained 300 people through net interstate migration.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a) (b)

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001–02	2 396.7	2 466.4	4 863.1	27.8	20.3	3.6	51.6	1.21	1.23
2002–03	2 428.6	2 494.9	4 923.5	27.1	26.8	–0.7	53.2	1.24	1.24
2003–04	2 458.9	2 522.6	4 981.5	28.3	25.0	–3.1	50.3	1.18	1.17
2004–05	2 494.0	2 554.6	5 048.6	29.9	32.3	–3.1	59.1	1.35	1.33
2005–06	2 535.1	2 591.5	5 126.5	30.7	39.6	–1.8	68.4	1.54	1.49
2006–07	2 574.9	2 629.9	5 204.8	33.3	47.2	–2.2	78.3	1.53	1.53
2005									
December	2 512.8	2 572.7	5 085.5	7.9	8.9	–0.7	16.1	1.43	1.44
2006									
March	2 527.6	2 584.4	5 112.0	8.3	15.5	0.3	24.1	1.50	1.47
June	2 535.1	2 591.5	5 126.5	7.3	5.2	–0.4	12.2	1.54	1.49
September	2 545.3	2 601.2	5 146.6	8.1	12.3	–0.3	20.0	1.57	1.49
December	2 553.9	2 609.8	5 163.6	7.7	9.9	–0.5	17.1	1.54	1.48
2007									
March(c)	2 565.7	2 621.2	5 186.8	8.4	15.5	–0.7	23.2	1.46	1.49
June(c)	2 574.9	2 629.9	5 204.8	9.2	9.5	–0.7	18.0	1.53	1.53
September(c)	2 586.1	2 640.8	5 226.9	9.0	13.4	–0.3	22.1	1.56	1.54
December	2 595.5	2 650.6	5 246.1	9.9	10.7	–1.4	19.2	1.60	1.59

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2006 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2007 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

(b) An improved method of net overseas migration has been applied from September quarter 2006 onwards.

(c) Data for births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for March, June and September quarters have been revised due to the receipt of additional birth records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007.

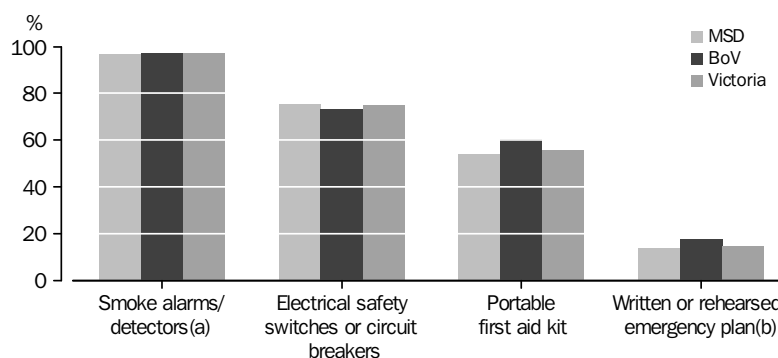
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

HOUSEHOLD
PREPAREDNESS FOR
EMERGENCIES

Smoke alarms or detectors installed in homes were found to be the most common safety precaution taken by households in Victoria with 97.2% of homes having a smoke alarm installed. The high proportion of Victorian homes with smoke alarms installed is largely attributed to the mandatory requirement of homes, both new and old, to have smoke alarms installed.

Electrical safety switches or circuit breakers were found to be the second most common safety precaution (75.0%) taken by Victorian households with 75.6% of homes in MSD and 73.3% of homes in BoV having electrical safety switches or circuit breakers installed. This is due to the mandatory requirement of all new homes and existing homes undergoing renovation or rewiring work in Victoria to have safety switches installed.

PRESENCE OF SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS: Household Estimation—October 2007



(a) Manually tested written last 12 months.

(b) Rehearsed within the last 12 months. Emergency plan is for non-medical emergency only.

Source: *Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007.*

Portable first aid kits, which fall outside Victoria's legislated safety precautions, were found in 60.4% of homes in BoV and 53.9% of homes in MSD. Another safety measure falling outside legislated safety precautions in Victoria was first aid qualification, with only 32.6% homes in BoV and 28.1% homes in MSD having a household member in possession of current first aid qualifications.

In the two years prior to October 2007, 7.5% of households in Victoria had experienced an emergency. Dissecting emergencies by MSR revealed that 6.7% households in MSD and 9.3% households in BoV had experienced emergencies over this period. Storm, wind and hail were the most common causes of emergencies, reported by 3.4% of all households in Victoria.

4.1 PRESENCE OF SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND TENURE TYPE: Household Estimation

	AREA OF USUAL RESIDENT						TENURE TYPE			
	MSD	BOV	Total	MSD	BOV	Total	Owned or being paid off	Rented	Other	Total
	000	000	000	%	%	%	000	000	000	000
Smoke alarms/detectors	1 385.4	568.6	1 954.0	97.1	97.3	97.2	1 469.6	459.3	25.1	1 954.0
Tested smoke alarms/detectors(a)	1 150.1	503.3	1 653.5	80.6	86.1	82.2	1 274.7	359.0	19.8	1 653.5
Fire blankets	301.2	137.4	438.6	21.1	23.5	21.8	370.0	61.9	*6.7	438.6
Fire extinguishers	424.4	189.0	613.4	29.7	32.3	30.5	525.5	78.2	9.7	613.4
Electrical safety switches or circuit breakers	1 079.1	428.3	1 507.4	75.6	73.3	75.0	1 195.1	294.3	18.0	1 507.4
Written or rehearsed emergency plan(b)	199.8	104.6	304.4	14.0	17.9	15.1	246.6	53.7	*4.1	304.4
Portable first aid kit	769.2	353.2	1 122.4	53.9	60.4	55.8	905.3	202.3	14.9	1 122.4
First aid qualification(c)	401.4	190.4	591.8	28.1	32.6	29.4	455.0	130.8	*6.0	591.8
Total households(d)	1 426.6	584.5	2 011.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 501.5	482.6	26.9	2 011.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Manually tested within the last 12 months.

(b) Rehearsed within the last 12 months. Emergency plan is for non-medical emergencies only.

(c) First aid qualification either obtained or renewed by a household member during the last 3 years. Also included if a household member is a doctor or nurse.

(d) Components do not add to total as more than one type of safety precaution could be present.

Source: Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007.

4.2 EMERGENCY PLAN(a), By Difficulty in Evacuating in an Emergency: Household Estimation

	AT LEAST ONE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WOULD NEED HELP			NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WOULD NEED HELP			TOTAL HOUSEHOLD		
	MSD	BoV	Victoria	MSD	BoV	Victoria	MSD	BoV	Victoria
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Has emergency plan, written or rehearsed(b)	48.2	22.0	70.2	151.6	82.6	234.2	199.8	104.6	304.4
Has emergency plan, but not written or rehearsed	27.6	9.5	37.1	168.0	74.5	242.4	195.6	84.0	279.6
Has no emergency plan	177.6	71.4	249.0	853.6	324.5	1 178.1	1 031.2	395.9	1 427.1
Total households	253.4	102.9	356.3	1 173.2	481.6	1 654.8	1 426.6	584.5	2 011.1

(a) Emergency plan is for non-medical emergency only.

(b) Rehearsed within the last 12 months.

Source: Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007.

4.3 MOST RECENT EMERGENCIES IN THE LAST TWO YEARS (a)(b): Household Estimation

	<i>MSD</i>	<i>BoV</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>MSD</i>	<i>BoV</i>	<i>Victoria</i>
	000	000	000	%	%	%
House fire	24.8	14.8	39.7	1.7	2.5	2.0
Bushfire	7.3	15.5	22.8	0.5	2.7	1.1
Storm, wind or hail(c)	49.2	19.9	69.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
Flood	9.8	*4.4	14.2	0.7	*0.7	0.7
Other emergency(d)	*5.2	—	*5.2	*0.4	—	*0.3
All households that had an emergency	96.2	54.6	150.9	6.7	9.3	7.5
All households that did not have an emergency	1 330.4	529.9	1 860.2	93.3	90.7	92.5
Total households	1 426.6	584.5	2 011.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-medical emergencies only.

(b) Although respondent lived at current address for a period during or the entire last 2 years, other members of the household may not have lived at the address for the same length of time.

(c) Includes cyclones.

(d) Includes landslide, earthquake, explosion, bomb threat and gas or chemical leak.

Source: Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007.

HOSPITAL

4.4 PUBLIC HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND EMERGENCY PATIENTS

<i>Hospital</i>	ADMISSIONS (a)			PATIENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (b)		
	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>July to December 2007</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>July to December 2007</i>	<i>Per cent change</i>
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Major Metropolitan						
Alfred	30 457	31 542	3.6	23 245	23 729	2.1
Angliss	12 148	12 706	4.6	20 130	21 589	7.2
Austin(c)	41 675	42 862	2.8	26 751	28 272	5.7
Box Hill	22 938	23 565	2.7	20 667	20 435	-1.1
Casey	11 629	12 391	6.6	19 124	21 741	13.7
Dandenong	21 226	22 444	5.7	22 742	23 969	5.4
Frankston	24 493	24 924	1.8	25 059	26 412	5.4
Maroondah	13 830	14 452	4.5	24 924	25 840	3.7
Mercy Hospital for Women	10 407	10 874	4.5	6 994	7 009	0.2
Mercy Werribee Hospital	11 786	12 300	4.4	15 880	17 001	7.1
Monash Medical Centre	39 389	42 763	8.6	29 525	31 318	6.1
Northern Hospital	17 853	21 055	17.9	31 929	33 613	5.3
Rosebud	6 442	6 678	3.7	10 125	10 280	1.5
Royal Children's	17 315	17 870	3.2	29 080	36 419	25.2
Royal Melbourne	50 622	52 328	3.4	27 438	27 870	1.6
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	6 377	6 837	7.2	20 977	22 524	7.4
Royal Women's	15 899	16 305	2.6	15 039	13 499	-10.2
Sandringham	8 655	8 831	2.0	12 061	13 789	14.3
St Vincent's	26 020	26 133	0.4	19 729	20 297	2.9
Sunshine	20 273	20 249	-0.1	29 617	32 155	8.6
Western	20 173	20 427	1.3	15 937	16 325	2.4
Williamstown	4 539	4 309	-5.1	10 525	11 035	4.8
Major Regional						
Ballarat Health Services	15 298	16 461	7.6	20 025	21 945	9.6
Barwon Health	30 072	30 724	2.2	20 841	22 298	7.0
Bendigo Health Care Group	13 687	13 921	1.7	19 988	22 037	10.3
Goulburn Valley Health	12 636	12 588	-0.4	17 976	18 734	4.2
Latrobe Regional	13 550	14 278	5.4	13 406	14 102	5.2

(a) Data refer to number of separations (number of patients discharged from hospital).

(b) Includes all emergency department patients, whether or not they were admitted to hospital.

(c) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services, Victoria,

<www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals>.

4.5 TIMELINESS OF ELECTIVE SURGERY

<i>Hospital</i>	SEMI-URGENT CASES ADMITTED WITHIN 90 DAYS DURING THE HALF YEAR				NUMBER OF NON-URGENT PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHIN THE HALF YEAR			
	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>July to December 2007</i>	<i>% Change between two recent time periods</i>	<i>July to December 2006</i>	<i>January to June 2007</i>	<i>July to December 2007</i>	<i>% Change between two recent time periods</i>
Major Metropolitan								
Alfred	77	78	89	11	92	91	89	-2
Angliss	92	85	88	3	97	99	97	-2
Austin(a)	60	56	50	-6	93	90	90	—
Box Hill	60	40	47	7	81	78	70	-8
Casey	77	66	60	-6	94	93	87	-6
Dandenong	66	50	43	-7	96	96	96	—
Frankston	37	37	59	22	86	81	71	-10
Maroondah	80	70	73	3	75	74	76	2
Mercy Hospital for Women	89	89	96	7	98	100	100	—
Mercy Werribee Hospital	98	98	98	—	100	100	100	—
Monash Medical Centre	70	72	68	-4	72	87	90	3
Northern Hospital	77	72	71	-1	89	93	93	—
Rosebud	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Royal Children's	88	89	93	4	91	87	89	2
Royal Melbourne	58	53	57	4	68	77	69	-8
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear	98	98	98	—	98	98	98	—
Royal Women's	100	100	100	—	98	100	100	—
Sandringham	81	72	69	-3	93	95	91	-4
St Vincent's	58	47	58	11	70	61	74	13
Sunshine	85	80	77	-3	97	96	97	1
Western	72	58	61	3	90	87	80	-7
Williamstown	91	93	91	-2	97	98	99	1
Major Regional								
Ballarat Health Services	75	68	77	9	79	73	61	-12
Barwon Health	72	65	72	7	91	88	92	4
Bendigo Health Care Group	88	83	85	2	87	87	86	-1
Goulburn Valley Health	77	74	78	4	96	96	100	4
Latrobe Regional	97	94	97	3	99	99	99	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Includes both Austin and Repatriation campuses.

Source: Your Hospitals Report, Department of Human Services, Victoria,
<www.health.vic.gov.au/yourhospitals>.

ROAD CONDITION

Measures of road condition include roughness, rutting and cracking. Roughness less than 4.2 IRI is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads, according to IRI (International Roughness Index).

Local Government Areas outside Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2006-07 were Yarriambiack (17.7%), West Wimmera (15.9%) and Queenscliffe (15.5%). The lowest percentages were found in Mildura (2.5%), Glenelg (3.1%) and Towong (3.3%).

With lower average travel speeds in urban areas, roughness less than 5.3 IRI is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Local Government Areas within Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2006-07 were Yarra (8.0%), Maribyrnong (7.0%) and Stonnington (6.8%). The lowest percentages were in Melton, Casey (0.6% each) and Frankston (1.6%).

5.1 CONDITION OF VICROADS NETWORK(a), By Local Government Area—2006-07

	Total length of network	ROUGHNESS (IRI) (b)			Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm(c)		Distress length(e)
		Average	Greater than 4.2(f)	Greater than 5.3(g)	Percent with cracking(d)		
			%	%			
	km	%	%	%	%	%	km
Melbourne(h)							
Banyule (C)	52.8	2.9	11.2	3.8	6	18.3	1.7
Bayside (C)	47.2	2.8	10.2	3.7	11	19.2	4.4
Boroondara (C)	101.7	3.2	21.2	6.3	14	24.6	11.1
Brimbank (C)	108.3	2.7	12.2	3.2	13	20.0	13.2
Cardinia (S)	253.3	2.4	6.9	2.2	18	8.5	26.2
Casey (C)	175.7	2.1	3.0	0.6	14	7.9	13.4
Darebin (C)	57.8	3.1	14.4	4.5	12	31.7	9.1
Frankston (C)	59.3	2.4	4.8	1.6	13	5.3	3.1
Glen Eira (C)	45.9	2.8	11.4	3.9	12	13.3	3.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	99.8	2.5	6.0	1.8	9	15.7	8.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	64.4	2.8	14.3	5.0	8	26.0	7.2
Hume (C)	135.2	2.6	7.7	1.8	12	13.0	8.2
Kingston (C)	101.9	2.5	7.6	2.1	11	19.2	10.7
Knox (C)	95.4	2.8	10.5	2.7	17	15.2	16.3
Manningham (C)	75.6	3.2	18.1	6.3	12	14.6	6.3
Maribyrnong (C)	42.0	3.4	20.9	7.0	8	26.8	2.8
Maroondah (C)	51.4	2.8	9.4	2.9	9	12.7	3.2
Melbourne (C)	72.7	3.1	15.1	5.6	8	22.6	4.2
Melton (S)	99.4	2.3	4.0	0.6	16	9.8	9.5
Monash (C)	103.2	2.7	9.0	2.3	12	17.7	13.0
Moonee Valley (C)	54.8	3.0	15.4	4.6	10	23.8	3.8
Moreland (C)	82.1	2.3	9.1	2.2	8	15.1	5.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	274.6	2.4	6.9	2.0	12	5.5	8.7
Nillumbik (S)	98.5	3.2	17.9	4.4	13	9.1	4.5
Port Phillip (C)	47.5	3.0	11.0	3.5	10	28.5	4.6
Stonnington (C)	57.5	3.1	16.7	6.8	16	20.2	6.8
Whitehorse (C)	83.9	2.8	10.4	3.2	8	18.3	7.0
Whittlesea (C)	134.9	2.5	7.7	2.5	11	15.9	10.9
Wyndham (C)	105.3	2.5	11.5	4.0	11	16.8	13.6
Yarra (S)	39.5	3.4	22.0	8.0	19	22.5	7.2
Yarra Ranges (C)	491.7	3.0	16.9	5.3	14	7.6	21.1
Barwon							
Colac-Otway (S)	507.2	2.5	7.6	1.9	24	8.8	62.1
Golden Plains (S)	329.0	2.6	6.0	1.0	11	5.1	12.6
Greater Geelong (C)	341.7	2.6	7.7	1.8	15	12.9	39.9
Queenscliffe (B)	7.7	3.2	15.5	3.9	25	19.7	0.8
Surf Coast (S)	209.3	3.0	11.8	2.6	23	7.3	23.5
Western District							
Corangamite (S)	602.9	2.4	7.7	1.9	26	9.4	76.5
Glenelg (S)	572.0	2.2	3.1	0.5	20	4.9	34.5
Moyne (S)	589.7	2.1	3.4	0.7	22	8.7	61.6
Southern Grampians (S)	576.7	2.5	7.9	1.8	16	6.8	40.3
Warrnambool (C)	65.1	2.2	3.9	0.6	26	14.3	13.2

(a) Includes both Arterial roads and Freeways as now reported by VicRoads.

(b) International Roughness Index (IRI) < 5.3 is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. IRI < 4.2 is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(c) The percentage of road length with more than 10 mm rutting across the lane.

(d) The percentage length of the road which has visible cracking (includes sealed cracks).

(e) The length of road distresses where at least 30% of a pavement has more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(f) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 4.2 IRI.

(g) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 5.3 IRI.

(h) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The Estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

5.1 CONDITION OF VICROADS NETWORK(a), By Local Government Area—2006-07 *continued*

	Total length of network km	ROUGHNESS (IRI) (b)			Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm(c)	Percent with cracking(d)	Distress length(e) km
		Average	Greater than 4.2(f)	Greater than 5.3(g)			
			%	%			
Central Highlands							
Ararat (RC)	346.9	2.6	8.6	1.5	13	6.0	9.6
Ballarat (C)	197.9	2.4	5.3	1.9	13	5.8	8.5
Hepburn (S)	226.0	2.8	9.7	2.6	14	3.4	6.1
Moorabool (S)	229.4	2.3	5.6	1.5	16	7.1	15.4
Pyrenees (S)	310.3	2.7	12.4	2.5	12	5.3	11.5
Wimmera							
Hindmarsh (S)	332.1	2.9	10.4	2.2	16	7.0	19.1
Horsham (RC)	367.3	3.0	11.7	2.6	14	6.8	18.0
Northern Grampians (S)	541.7	3.0	14.5	3.8	16	7.5	21.4
West Wimmera (S)	541.8	3.1	15.9	3.6	19	7.2	34.4
Yarriambiack (S)	663.4	3.2	17.7	4.3	14	10.7	38.0
Mallee							
Buloke (S)	747.1	3.0	12.9	2.9	16	19.1	71.6
Gannawarra (S)	306.9	2.2	3.8	0.7	9	9.6	11.1
Mildura (RC)	646.8	2.5	2.5	0.5	18	12.0	56.0
Swan Hill (RC)	424.7	2.6	4.7	0.7	15	17.0	37.4
Loddon							
Central Goldfields (S)	181.1	2.8	11.9	2.7	11	6.4	7.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	474.2	2.8	7.7	1.3	12	9.0	21.2
Loddon (S)	600.1	2.5	7.9	1.6	12	10.0	24.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	254.4	2.4	7.9	2.3	14	6.3	13.8
Mount Alexander (S)	176.8	2.8	10.0	1.7	11	6.8	7.0
Goulburn							
Benalla (RC)	220.7	2.4	5.5	0.7	12	8.6	12.0
Campaspe (S)	555.6	2.7	7.8	1.7	15	9.0	40.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	383.9	2.5	6.2	0.9	10	9.3	17.3
Mansfield (S)	285.3	2.9	9.9	1.7	13	7.5	6.3
Mitchell (S)	294.6	2.4	5.0	0.9	16	7.1	20.3
Moirā (S)	445.2	2.7	7.3	1.5	13	6.4	18.0
Murrindindi (S)	368.3	2.5	5.1	1.0	11	4.2	8.3
Strathbogie (S)	280.0	2.4	8.9	2.4	11	4.6	9.1
Ovens-Murray							
Alpine (S)	342.0	2.5	5.3	0.9	14	3.1	6.8
Indigo (S)	301.0	2.5	5.6	1.1	10	8.1	9.3
Towong (S)	478.4	2.4	3.3	0.5	8	3.1	5.0
Wangarratta (RC)	311.7	2.5	8.7	2.0	11	7.4	16.1
Wodonga (RC)	105.4	2.2	4.0	0.8	10	5.5	4.7

(a) Includes both Arterial roads and Freeways as now reported by VicRoads.

(b) International Roughness Index (IRI) < 5.3 is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. IRI < 4.2 is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(c) The percentage of road length with more than 10 mm rutting across the lane.

(d) The percentage length of the road which has visible cracking (includes sealed cracks).

(e) The length of road distresses where at least 30% of a pavement has more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(f) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 4.2 IRI.

(g) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 5.3 IRI.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

5.1 CONDITION OF VICROADS NETWORK(a), By Local Government Area—2006-07 *continued*

	Total length of network	ROUGHNESS (IRI) (b)			Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm (c)	Percent with cracking (d)	Distress length (e)
		Average	Greater than 4.2 (f)	Greater than 5.3 (g)			
	km	%	%	%	%	%	km
East Gippsland							
East Gippsland (S)	1 197.4	2.9	9.9	2.5	13	3.3	18.9
Wellington (S)	702.2	2.8	10.8	2.8	15	3.2	18.5
Gippsland (h)							
Bass Coast (S)	185.6	2.5	7.8	1.8	21	6.4	15.6
Baw Baw (S)	440.7	2.7	10.8	3.4	15	4.7	22.0
Latrobe (C)	314.1	2.8	12.9	3.5	20	5.0	19.2
South Gippsland (S)	461.9	2.8	9.8	2.2	21	5.0	33.4

(a) Includes both Arterial roads and Freeways as now reported by VicRoads.

(b) International Roughness Index (IRI) < 5.3 is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. IRI < 4.2 is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(c) The percentage of road length with more than 10 mm rutting across the lane.

(d) The percentage length of the road which has visible cracking (includes sealed cracks).

(e) The length of road distresses where at least 30% of a pavement has more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(f) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 4.2 IRI.

(g) The percentage of 100m segments with roughness > 5.3 IRI.

(h) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The Estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

5.2 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND INJURIES, By Local Government Area

	FATALITIES			INJURIES(a)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(b)						
Banyule (C)	3	4	np	352	304	270
Bayside (C)	np	np	4	278	254	205
Boroondara (C)	4	4	4	598	401	421
Brimbank (C)	4	5	6	617	420	449
Cardinia (S)	8	5	5	350	293	299
Casey (C)	17	11	12	818	725	741
Darebin (C)	5	3	4	508	392	429
Frankston (C)	9	4	np	481	411	364
Glen Eira (C)	3	6	np	363	374	270
Greater Dandenong (C)	13	6	7	878	602	547
Hobsons Bay (C)	6	3	9	304	203	205
Hume (C)	10	6	7	741	466	442
Kingston (C)	8	6	6	732	556	521
Knox (C)	8	4	5	585	464	506
Manningham (C)	np	4	np	394	261	238
Maribyrnong (C)	3	np	3	355	188	187
Maroondah (C)	3	np	5	391	334	269
Melbourne (C)	4	7	10	1 064	891	834
Melton (S)	5	3	7	233	184	197
Monash (C)	5	11	7	829	579	509
Moonee Valley (C)	5	5	5	425	374	265
Moreland (C)	3	3	3	566	462	413
Mornington Peninsula (S)	4	3	10	618	506	460
Nillumbik (S)	np	3	np	150	112	124
Port Phillip (C)	4	3	3	559	404	346
Stonnington (C)	—	3	5	504	398	380
Whitehorse (C)	—	3	3	550	428	403
Whittlesea (C)	np	3	6	455	325	375
Wyndham (C)	np	np	3	377	386	352
Yarra (C)	7	6	3	446	334	413
Yarra Ranges (S)	3	6	9	755	683	606
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	9	4	3	146	107	109
Golden Plains (S)	9	3	4	80	np	66
Greater Geelong (C)	9	9	4	741	623	540
Queenscliffe (B)	np	3	np	3	np	6
Surf Coast (S)	np	6	np	147	128	108
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	7	np	3	140	72	83
Glenelg (S)	5	np	8	86	72	64
Moyne (S)	np	np	np	65	64	40
Southern Grampians (S)	9	9	—	60	59	47
Warrnambool (C)	3	np	3	115	86	69
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	3	—	—	49	29	40
Ballarat (C)	6	9	np	369	372	337
Hepburn (S)	np	np	np	50	58	47
Moorabool (S)	np	5	np	150	120	107
Pyrenees (S)	3	np	3	23	43	34

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Injuries: Injured, admitted to hospital and other injuries.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

5.2 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND INJURIES, By Local Government Area *continued*

	FATALITIES			INJURIES (a)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	—	—	—	30	27	31
Horsham (RC)	np	3	np	92	87	61
Northern Grampians (S)	—	np	np	72	69	40
West Wimmera (S)	14	6	np	26	25	12
Yarriambiack (S)	12	10	—	19	28	16
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	np	11	—	26	27	16
Gannawarra (S)	np	np	14	45	59	59
Mildura (RC)	6	3	4	202	190	140
Swan Hill (RC)	4	4	7	85	75	53
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	np	np	3	55	57	40
Greater Bendigo (C)	7	6	8	375	305	312
Loddon (S)	np	np	3	32	57	46
Macedon Ranges (S)	5	3	np	126	120	128
Mount Alexander (S)	12	9	5	64	61	56
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	3	4	7	79	83	62
Campaspe (S)	5	3	3	159	177	134
Greater Shepparton (C)	5	8	11	261	276	225
Mansfield (S)	—	—	—	109	79	88
Mitchell (S)	np	10	3	164	178	147
Moirā (S)	7	8	6	99	111	86
Murrindindi (S)	np	3	np	145	156	182
Strathbogie (S)	3	—	6	95	74	49
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	—	—	np	103	77	86
Indigo (S)	5	np	5	89	52	63
Towong (S)	np	np	—	44	27	57
Wangaratta (RC)	—	np	np	111	108	72
Wodonga (RC)	7	7	np	123	127	78
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	8	4	13	240	201	158
Wellington (S)	np	6	5	261	174	166
Gippsland(b)						
Bass Coast (S)	np	np	3	131	99	110
Baw Baw (S)	np	9	11	256	247	247
Latrobe (C)	7	5	9	280	222	217
South Gippsland (S)	—	—	—	205	141	151
Unincorporated Vic	np	np	—	—	—	—
Victoria (c)	346	333	332	22 704	18 425	17 191

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Injuries: Injured, admitted to hospital and other injuries.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(c) Victoria total includes invalid observations.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

CHAPTER 6

WORK AND INCOME

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

Between June 2007 and June 2008, the Victorian labour force grew by 54,400 people (2.0%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 52,600 (2.0%) and the number of unemployed persons rose by 1,700 (1.4%). Over the same period, the Victorian unemployment rate remained at 4.4%.

Over this period the labour force grew by 52,700 persons or 2.7% in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region and by 1,800 persons or 0.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time decreased from 71.5% to 69.2% in the Melbourne MSR and from 68.0% to 67.4% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of unemployed people increased by 3,400 (4.0%) in the Melbourne MSR and decreased by 1,700 (-5.0%) in Balance of Victoria MSR between June 2007 and June 2008. The unemployment rate increased from 4.3% to 4.4% in the Melbourne MSR and decreased from 4.7% to 4.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate increased in the Melbourne MSR from 65.0% to 65.6% and decreased in Balance of Victoria MSR from 63.8% to 62.8%.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Barwon-Western District statistical region experienced the largest increase in employment (11,000 persons), followed by the All Gippsland statistical region (5,800 persons). The Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region recorded the largest fall in employment (-9,500 persons), followed by the Loddon-Mallee and Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical regions (-3,200 persons and -700 persons respectively).

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	1 343.4	564.5	1 907.9	90.6	1 998.5	4.5	65.7
May	1 368.9	538.9	1 907.8	88.7	1 996.5	4.4	65.5
June	1 358.6	540.4	1 898.9	86.0	1 984.9	4.3	65.0
July	1 379.4	538.3	1 917.7	79.1	1 996.8	4.0	65.3
August	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	86.9	1 975.7	4.4	64.6
September	1 388.7	541.9	1 930.6	82.5	2 013.1	4.1	65.7
October	1 372.4	542.9	1 915.3	77.0	1 992.3	3.9	64.9
November	1 367.4	550.9	1 918.3	84.4	2 002.7	4.2	65.2
December	1 409.8	557.0	1 966.9	93.2	2 060.1	4.5	66.9
2008							
January	1 398.1	542.2	1 940.2	95.8	2 036.0	4.7	66.0
February	1 404.4	542.1	1 946.6	94.2	2 040.7	4.6	66.1
March	1 364.3	575.9	1 940.2	90.4	2 030.6	4.5	65.7
April	1 365.6	580.0	1 945.6	97.1	2 042.7	4.8	66.0
May	1 365.8	578.7	1 944.5	87.3	2 031.8	4.3	65.5
June	1 348.3	599.9	1 948.2	89.4	2 037.6	4.4	65.6
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	124.9	61.9	186.8	11.7	198.5	5.9	65.0
May	121.9	62.7	184.6	9.2	193.8	4.8	63.3
June	126.5	56.4	182.9	7.7	190.6	4.0	62.2
July	120.8	61.3	182.1	7.9	190.0	4.2	61.9
August	127.9	57.0	184.8	8.9	193.8	4.6	63.1
September	125.9	59.0	184.9	8.9	193.7	4.6	63.0
October	127.6	62.1	189.6	9.8	199.4	4.9	64.7
November	128.1	61.2	189.3	8.6	197.9	4.3	64.1
December	134.9	66.2	201.0	8.6	209.6	4.1	67.8
2008							
January	131.4	64.7	196.2	*6.0	202.2	*3.0	65.3
February	137.2	64.8	202.1	*6.1	208.2	*2.9	67.1
March	129.7	67.4	197.1	*3.9	201.0	*1.9	64.7
April	126.5	70.5	197.0	8.3	205.3	4.0	66.0
May	131.0	67.9	198.9	6.4	205.3	3.1	65.9
June	124.7	69.2	193.9	7.7	201.7	3.8	64.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	71.8	24.3	96.1	10.5	106.7	9.9	64.8
May	73.0	26.0	99.1	7.1	106.2	6.7	64.4
June	68.7	29.3	98.0	8.3	106.3	7.8	64.4
July	69.4	30.2	99.7	6.1	105.7	5.7	63.9
August	66.4	33.1	99.5	7.1	106.6	6.7	64.4
September	66.1	32.0	98.1	*4.2	102.3	*4.1	61.7
October	68.3	32.4	100.7	5.9	106.6	5.5	64.2
November	67.4	37.0	104.4	7.9	112.3	7.0	67.5
December	67.7	35.1	102.8	8.6	111.4	7.7	66.9
2008							
January	66.6	34.5	101.1	7.5	108.6	6.9	65.1
February	71.5	31.4	102.9	9.0	111.9	8.1	67.0
March	69.2	32.8	102.0	8.1	110.1	7.4	65.8
April	64.0	34.6	98.7	*5.6	104.3	*5.4	62.2
May	66.4	36.1	102.4	*3.3	105.8	*3.1	63.0
June	62.0	35.3	97.3	*4.0	101.3	*3.9	60.2
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	93.4	41.3	134.7	7.7	142.4	5.4	65.0
May	89.2	43.5	132.8	10.3	143.0	7.2	65.2
June	88.3	48.6	136.9	6.5	143.4	4.5	65.3
July	85.6	50.5	136.1	5.7	141.8	4.0	64.5
August	86.2	52.3	138.5	7.2	145.7	4.9	66.1
September	89.3	45.6	134.9	9.2	144.1	6.4	65.3
October	90.9	39.3	130.2	8.9	139.1	6.4	63.0
November	88.3	42.6	130.9	9.0	140.0	6.5	63.3
December	87.0	41.0	128.1	7.5	135.6	5.6	61.2
2008							
January	87.3	38.1	125.4	9.8	135.2	7.3	60.9
February	92.4	37.7	130.1	7.1	137.2	5.2	61.7
March	91.9	33.6	125.5	*5.5	131.0	*4.2	58.8
April	89.7	38.2	127.9	8.5	136.3	6.2	61.2
May	90.4	43.3	133.8	*5.1	138.9	3.7	62.2
June	95.2	38.4	133.7	8.0	141.7	5.7	63.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	108.1	43.6	151.7	6.6	158.3	4.1	65.4
May	109.5	40.8	150.3	*4.6	154.9	*3.0	63.9
June	110.7	47.2	157.8	*3.5	161.4	*2.2	66.5
July	108.8	44.1	152.9	*4.2	157.2	*2.7	64.7
August	109.5	43.2	152.8	*4.3	157.1	*2.8	64.6
September	109.8	43.2	153.0	*3.8	156.8	*2.4	64.3
October	106.0	43.7	149.7	*3.5	153.2	*2.3	62.8
November	103.1	44.8	147.9	*5.6	153.5	*3.6	62.8
December	101.3	44.0	145.3	*5.6	150.9	*3.7	61.7
2008							
January	99.7	43.0	142.7	7.5	150.2	5.0	61.3
February	97.5	43.6	141.1	*4.8	145.9	*3.3	59.4
March	99.1	41.9	141.1	7.3	148.3	4.9	60.3
April	106.3	45.3	151.5	8.6	160.2	5.4	65.0
May	104.8	39.9	144.6	11.0	155.6	7.0	63.0
June	106.3	42.0	148.3	*7.1	155.3	*4.5	62.8
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	77.4	40.5	117.8	*5.3	123.1	*4.3	60.0
May	76.8	39.4	116.2	8.1	124.3	6.5	60.5
June	76.9	40.4	117.3	8.2	125.4	6.5	60.9
July	79.1	38.4	117.5	5.7	123.2	4.7	59.8
August	82.3	36.9	119.2	8.5	127.7	6.7	61.9
September	80.2	38.8	119.1	8.6	127.6	6.7	61.8
October	85.4	38.6	124.0	8.0	132.0	6.1	63.8
November	87.9	36.8	124.7	*6.7	131.4	*5.1	63.4
December	86.0	39.2	125.2	9.3	134.5	6.9	64.8
2008							
January	82.1	38.5	120.6	*5.3	125.8	*4.2	60.5
February	81.2	38.4	119.6	7.3	127.0	5.8	61.0
March	80.9	44.1	124.9	8.0	132.9	6.0	63.7
April	80.5	40.2	120.8	*5.5	126.2	*4.3	60.4
May	80.5	36.6	117.1	*5.0	122.1	*4.1	58.4
June	80.7	42.4	123.1	*5.8	128.9	*4.5	61.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

6.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
April	475.7	211.5	687.1	41.8	729.0	5.7	64.1
May	470.5	212.4	682.9	39.3	722.3	5.4	63.4
June	471.2	221.8	693.0	34.2	727.1	4.7	63.8
July	463.8	224.6	688.3	29.7	718.0	4.1	62.9
August	472.3	222.5	694.8	36.1	730.8	4.9	63.9
September	471.3	218.7	690.0	34.5	724.5	4.8	63.3
October	478.2	216.1	694.3	36.1	730.4	4.9	63.7
November	474.9	222.4	697.2	37.8	735.0	5.1	64.0
December	476.9	225.5	702.4	39.7	742.1	5.3	64.5
2008							
January	467.1	218.9	685.9	36.1	722.0	5.0	62.7
February	479.9	215.9	695.8	34.4	730.2	4.7	63.3
March	470.8	219.8	690.6	32.7	723.3	4.5	62.6
April	467.0	228.8	695.8	36.5	732.3	5.0	63.3
May	473.0	223.8	696.8	30.8	727.7	4.2	62.8
June	469.0	227.3	696.3	32.5	728.9	4.5	62.8
VICTORIA							
2007							
April	1 819.1	775.9	2 595.0	132.4	2 727.4	4.9	65.2
May	1 839.4	751.3	2 590.8	128.0	2 718.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 829.7	762.1	2 591.9	120.2	2 712.1	4.4	64.7
July	1 843.2	762.9	2 606.0	108.8	2 714.8	4.0	64.7
August	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	122.9	2 706.6	4.5	64.4
September	1 860.0	760.6	2 620.6	117.1	2 737.7	4.3	65.1
October	1 850.6	759.0	2 609.6	113.1	2 722.7	4.2	64.6
November	1 842.3	773.2	2 615.5	122.2	2 737.7	4.5	64.8
December	1 886.7	782.6	2 669.3	132.9	2 802.2	4.7	66.3
2008							
January	1 865.1	761.0	2 626.2	131.9	2 758.1	4.8	65.1
February	1 884.3	758.0	2 642.3	128.6	2 770.9	4.6	65.3
March	1 835.1	795.7	2 630.8	123.1	2 753.9	4.5	64.8
April	1 832.6	808.8	2 641.4	133.6	2 775.0	4.8	65.2
May	1 838.8	802.5	2 641.3	118.1	2 759.5	4.3	64.8
June	1 817.4	827.2	2 644.5	121.9	2 766.5	4.4	64.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

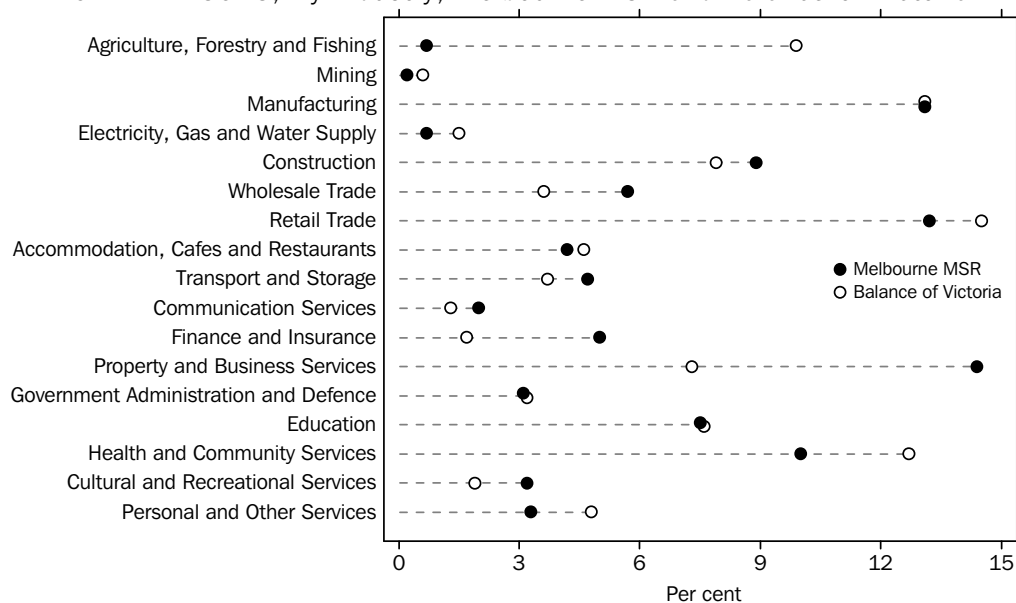
Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

In May quarter 2008, the largest proportion of persons employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Property and Business Services (14.4%), Retail Trade (13.2%) and Manufacturing (13.1%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (14.5%), Manufacturing (13.1%), and Health and Community Services (12.7%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—May Quarter 2008



In Victoria, the Construction and Transport and Storage industries had the highest proportion of total males employed (88.8% and 78.0% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of total females employed were in Health and Community Services and Education (78.5% and 71.0% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, Construction accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (95.5%), and Health and Community Services accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (68.4%). In terms of part-time employment, Transport and Storage accounted for the largest proportion of males employed (65.5%), and Health and Community Services the largest proportion of females employed (90.7%).

6.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region(b)—May Quarter 2008

	FULL TIME			PART TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*5.0	*2.5	7.5	*4.1	*1.6	5.6	9.0	*4.1	13.1
Mining	*1.5	*1.6	*3.1	—	—	—	*1.5	*1.6	*3.1
Manufacturing	166.9	48.7	215.6	15.4	24.1	39.4	182.3	72.7	255.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.7	5.1	11.8	*0.3	*0.9	*1.2	7.0	6.0	13.0
Construction	139.9	7.3	147.2	11.3	15.1	26.4	151.2	22.4	173.6
Wholesale Trade	68.4	25.7	94.1	6.0	11.1	17.2	74.4	36.8	111.3
Retail Trade	79.2	46.2	125.4	48.7	82.9	131.6	127.9	129.1	257.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	23.6	16.2	39.8	17.6	25.1	42.7	41.2	41.3	82.5
Transport and Storage	57.6	16.6	74.2	9.9	6.5	16.4	67.4	23.2	90.6
Communication Services	25.2	5.6	30.8	*3.2	*4.9	8.0	28.3	10.5	38.8
Finance and Insurance	46.2	32.4	78.6	*3.6	14.2	17.8	49.9	46.5	96.4
Property and Business Services	129.2	76.8	206.1	26.5	47.7	74.2	155.7	124.5	280.3
Government Administration and Defence	20.7	26.7	47.4	*2.1	11.3	13.4	22.8	38.0	60.8
Education	35.6	58.3	94.0	9.7	43.1	52.8	45.3	101.4	146.8
Health and Community Services	36.5	75.9	112.4	9.4	72.4	81.8	45.9	148.4	194.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	21.0	14.4	35.5	8.3	19.2	27.5	29.3	33.6	63.0
Personal and Other Services	24.4	18.0	42.4	7.5	15.3	22.7	31.9	33.2	65.1
Total	887.7	478.1	1 365.8	183.4	395.3	578.7	1 071.1	873.4	1 944.5
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	42.6	10.1	52.7	6.6	9.5	16.0	49.2	19.6	68.7
Mining	*3.8	*0.7	*4.5	—	—	—	*3.8	*0.7	*4.5
Manufacturing	67.2	13.7	81.0	*3.3	7.2	10.5	70.5	21.0	91.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.5	*2.4	9.9	—	*0.4	*0.4	7.5	*2.8	10.3
Construction	46.1	*1.5	47.6	5.6	*1.5	7.1	51.7	*3.0	54.7
Wholesale Trade	18.5	*2.6	21.1	*1.3	*2.6	*3.8	19.8	5.2	25.0
Retail Trade	34.6	17.1	51.7	18.8	30.8	49.7	53.4	48.0	101.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	6.3	8.5	14.8	*3.8	13.8	17.6	10.1	22.3	32.3
Transport and Storage	18.9	*1.3	20.1	*4.8	*1.2	5.9	23.6	*2.4	26.1
Communication Services	5.0	*2.8	7.9	*0.6	*0.8	*1.4	5.7	*3.7	9.3
Finance and Insurance	*2.7	6.2	8.9	*0.4	*2.8	*3.2	*3.0	9.0	12.0
Property and Business Services	17.4	12.6	30.0	5.0	16.1	21.1	22.4	28.7	51.1
Government Administration and Defence	7.7	8.1	15.9	*0.5	5.6	6.1	8.2	13.8	22.0
Education	10.3	23.2	33.5	*2.3	17.3	19.7	12.6	40.6	53.2
Health and Community Services	12.1	29.3	41.4	*2.6	44.2	46.9	14.7	73.5	88.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	*3.4	*3.8	7.2	*2.1	*3.7	5.8	5.6	7.4	13.0
Personal and Other Services	17.6	7.4	24.9	*4.3	*4.3	8.6	21.8	11.7	33.5
Total	321.7	151.3	473.0	61.9	161.9	223.8	383.7	313.2	696.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Data provided on ANZSIC 1993 basis.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

6.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry and Major Statistical Region(b)—May Quarter 2008

continued

	FULL TIME			PART TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47.6	12.6	60.2	10.6	11.0	21.7	58.2	23.7	81.9
Mining	5.3	*2.3	7.6	—	—	—	5.3	*2.3	7.6
Manufacturing	234.1	62.4	296.5	18.6	31.3	50.0	252.8	93.7	346.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	14.2	7.5	21.6	*0.3	*1.3	*1.6	14.5	8.7	23.2
Construction	186.1	8.8	194.8	16.9	16.7	33.5	202.9	25.4	228.4
Wholesale Trade	86.9	28.3	115.2	7.3	13.7	21.0	94.2	42.0	136.2
Retail Trade	113.8	63.3	177.1	67.5	113.7	181.2	181.3	177.0	358.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	29.9	24.7	54.6	21.4	38.8	60.2	51.3	63.5	114.9
Transport and Storage	76.4	17.9	94.3	14.6	7.7	22.3	91.0	25.6	116.6
Communication Services	30.2	8.4	38.6	*3.8	5.7	9.5	34.0	14.1	48.1
Finance and Insurance	48.9	38.6	87.5	*4.0	17.0	20.9	52.9	55.5	108.4
Property and Business Services	146.7	89.4	236.1	31.5	63.8	95.3	178.2	153.2	331.4
Government Administration and Defence	28.4	34.9	63.3	*2.6	16.9	19.5	31.0	51.8	82.7
Education	45.9	81.6	127.5	12.1	60.4	72.5	57.9	142.0	199.9
Health and Community Services	48.6	105.2	153.8	12.0	116.7	128.7	60.6	221.9	282.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	24.5	18.2	42.7	10.4	22.9	33.3	34.9	41.1	76.0
Personal and Other Services	41.9	25.4	67.3	11.7	19.6	31.3	53.7	45.0	98.6
Total	1 209.4	629.4	1 838.8	245.4	557.1	802.5	1 454.8	1 186.6	2 641.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Data provided on ANZSIC 1993 basis.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

In May quarter 2008, there were approximately 1,838,800 persons employed full-time in Victoria. The Melbourne MSR accounted for 1,365,800 (74.3%) of total full-time employed persons and the Balance of Victoria MSR, 473,000 persons (25.7%).

In the Melbourne MSR over half of full-time and part-time workers were employed in three occupational categories: Professionals (22.9%), Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (16.6%) and Associate Professionals (12.4%). In the Balance of Victoria, Tradespersons and Related Workers was the predominant group of workers (15.1%), followed closely by Professionals (15.0%) and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (14.9%).

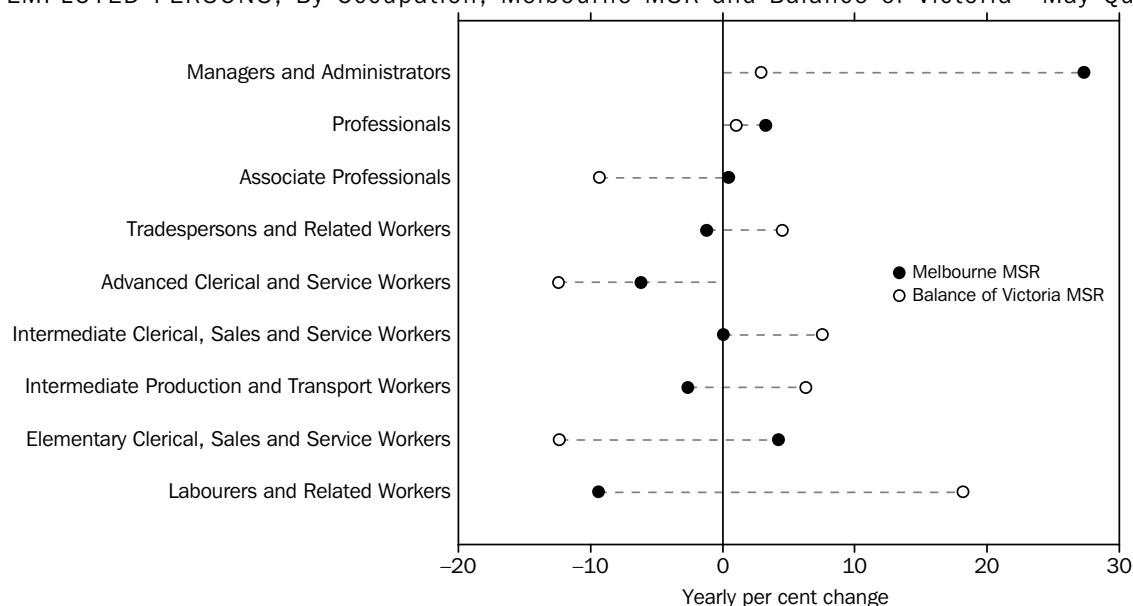
Dissecting occupation by gender reveals that in the Melbourne MSR the three most predominant occupations for female employees were Professionals, Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, and Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (26.2%, 26.2% and 13.3% respectively). For male employees, the three most predominant occupations were Professionals, Tradespersons and Related Workers, and Associate Professionals (20.2%, 18.3% and 13.4% respectively). In comparison, the proportion of female employees working as Professionals in Balance of Victoria was slightly lower (20.8%) and significantly lower for male employees (10.3%). The predominant occupation for females in Balance of Victoria was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (26.1%), while male employees tended to work as Tradespersons and Related Workers (24.4%), Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (15.9%), and Managers and Administrators (14.5%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION *continued*

Full-time workers in the Melbourne MSR worked mainly as Professionals (24.7%), Associate Professionals (14.4%), Tradespersons and Related Workers (14.1%) and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (13.6%). In the Balance of Victoria, the three most predominant occupational groups working on a full-time basis were Tradespersons and Related Workers (19.6%), Professionals (15.4%), and Managers and Administrators (13.2%).

In terms of part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR, three occupational groups comprised 63.5% of the total: Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (23.8%), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (21.1%) and Professionals (18.7%). Part-time workers in Balance of Victoria tended to concentrate predominantly in the following occupations: Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (22.0%), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (17.6%), and Labourers and Related Workers (16.3%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—May Quarter 2008



6.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—May Quarter 2008

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full	Part	Total	Full	Part	Total	Full	Part	Total
	Time	Time		Time	Time		Time	Time	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	127.0	7.4	134.3	40.4	6.8	47.2	167.4	14.1	181.5
Professionals	188.8	27.9	216.7	148.8	80.2	229.0	337.7	108.1	445.8
Associate Professionals	127.7	15.9	143.7	68.4	29.7	98.1	196.1	45.6	241.8
Tradespersons and Related Workers	178.6	17.2	195.8	13.5	8.6	22.1	192.1	25.8	217.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	6.7	*1.9	8.6	30.6	33.9	64.5	37.2	35.9	73.1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	74.1	19.6	93.8	111.1	117.8	228.9	185.2	137.5	322.7
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	99.5	26.9	126.4	15.2	8.3	23.5	114.7	35.2	149.9
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	26.3	37.2	63.5	31.7	84.8	116.5	58.0	122.0	180.0
Labourers and Related Workers	59.0	29.4	88.4	18.5	25.2	43.7	77.5	54.6	132.0
Total	887.7	183.4	1 071.1	478.1	395.3	873.4	1 365.8	578.7	1 944.5
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	50.8	*4.9	55.7	11.6	7.4	19.0	62.4	12.4	74.8
Professionals	33.9	5.5	39.4	38.8	26.2	65.0	72.7	31.8	104.5
Associate Professionals	38.3	*4.3	42.7	23.5	9.2	32.7	61.9	13.5	75.4
Tradespersons and Related Workers	83.9	9.5	93.5	8.7	*2.9	11.5	92.6	12.4	105.0
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	*0.9	—	*0.9	6.2	11.4	17.6	7.1	11.4	18.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	18.1	*4.1	22.2	36.6	45.2	81.8	54.7	49.3	104.0
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	50.6	10.6	61.2	6.4	6.6	13.0	57.0	17.2	74.2
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	9.1	8.7	17.8	8.3	30.8	39.1	17.5	39.5	56.9
Labourers and Related Workers	36.1	14.2	50.3	11.2	22.2	33.3	47.2	36.4	83.6
Total	321.7	61.9	383.7	151.3	161.9	313.2	473.0	223.8	696.8
VICTORIA									
Managers and Administrators	177.7	12.3	190.0	52.0	14.2	66.2	229.7	26.5	256.2
Professionals	222.7	33.5	256.2	187.6	106.4	294.0	410.3	139.9	550.2
Associate Professionals	166.1	20.3	186.3	91.9	38.9	130.8	258.0	59.2	317.2
Tradespersons and Related Workers	262.5	26.7	289.2	22.2	11.5	33.7	284.7	38.2	322.9
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	7.6	*1.9	9.5	36.8	45.4	82.1	44.4	47.3	91.6
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	92.2	23.7	116.0	147.7	163.0	310.7	239.9	186.7	426.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	150.1	37.5	187.6	21.5	14.9	36.4	171.6	52.4	224.0
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	35.5	45.9	81.3	40.0	115.6	155.6	75.4	161.5	236.9
Labourers and Related Workers	95.0	43.6	138.6	29.7	47.3	77.0	124.7	90.9	215.6
Total	1 209.4	245.4	1 454.8	629.4	557.1	1 186.6	1 838.8	802.5	2 641.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

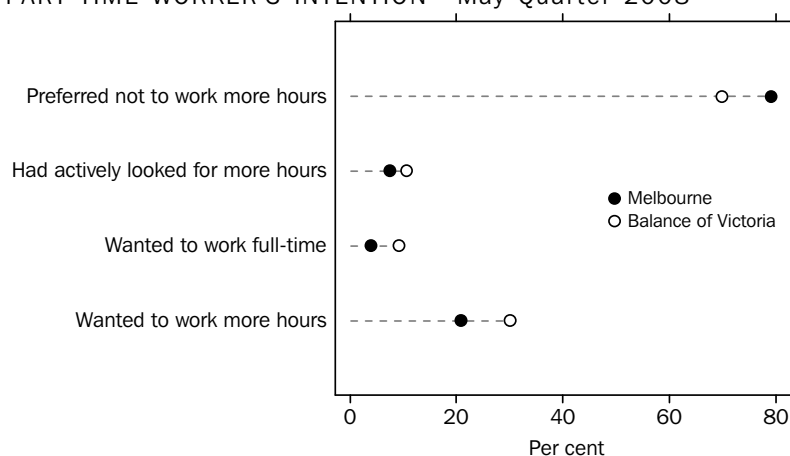
PART-TIME WORKERS

In May quarter 2008, there were 578,700 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From May quarter 2007 to May quarter 2008, total part-time workers increased by 39,800 persons (7.4%) in the Melbourne MSR.

In May quarter 2008, females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (68.3%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (79.1%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females (80.5%) than males (76.0%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in May quarter 2008 was 223,800, an increase of 11,400 persons (5.4%) since May quarter 2007. The majority of these part-time workers (69.9%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females (74.4%) than males (58.3%).

PART-TIME WORKER'S INTENTION—May Quarter 2008



PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued***6.4** PART-TIME WORKERS (a), By Sex, Melbourne

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS

	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2007						
February	100.0	22.9	16.9	57.2	157.3	36.4
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
August	116.3	17.2	11.6	46.9	163.1	28.7
November	110.3	18.6	14.5	58.0	168.3	34.5
2008						
February	115.2	18.4	14.0	55.5	170.7	32.5
May	139.4	14.2	8.5	44.0	183.4	24.0
FEMALES						
2007						
February	288.7	25.9	15.4	75.8	364.5	20.8
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
August	305.9	22.0	10.6	71.0	377.0	18.8
November	310.2	23.0	13.8	72.3	382.6	18.9
2008						
February	298.6	22.3	10.6	72.9	371.5	19.6
May	318.2	29.2	14.2	77.1	395.3	19.5
PERSONS						
2007						
February	388.7	48.7	32.3	133.1	521.8	25.5
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0
August	422.2	39.2	22.2	117.9	540.1	21.8
November	420.5	41.6	28.3	130.3	550.9	23.7
2008						
February	413.8	40.6	24.6	128.4	542.1	23.7
May	457.6	43.4	22.7	121.1	578.7	20.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued***6.5** PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Balance of Victoria

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS

	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2007						
February	36.6	7.4	6.7	20.6	57.2	36.0
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
August	41.1	8.7	7.7	23.6	64.8	36.5
November	39.3	7.3	6.8	21.8	61.1	35.7
2008						
February	38.1	6.9	6.2	18.5	56.6	32.7
May	36.1	8.8	7.9	25.9	61.9	41.8
FEMALES						
2007						
February	123.1	15.5	8.9	35.2	158.2	22.2
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
August	117.2	11.7	7.2	40.6	157.7	25.7
November	121.3	15.7	9.6	40.0	161.3	24.8
2008						
February	121.6	15.7	10.6	37.7	159.3	23.7
May	120.4	15.0	12.6	41.4	161.9	25.6
PERSONS						
2007						
February	159.7	22.9	15.6	55.7	215.4	25.9
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3
August	158.3	20.5	14.9	64.2	222.5	28.9
November	160.5	23.0	16.4	61.8	222.4	27.8
2008						
February	159.6	22.7	16.8	56.2	215.9	26.0
May	156.5	23.8	20.6	67.3	223.8	30.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

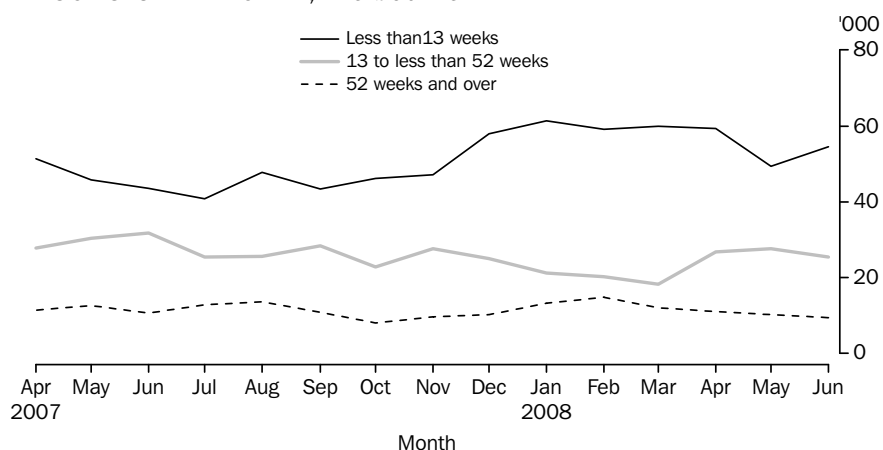
DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT

Between June 2007 and June 2008, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) increased by 25.5% in the Melbourne MSR and by 7.4% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

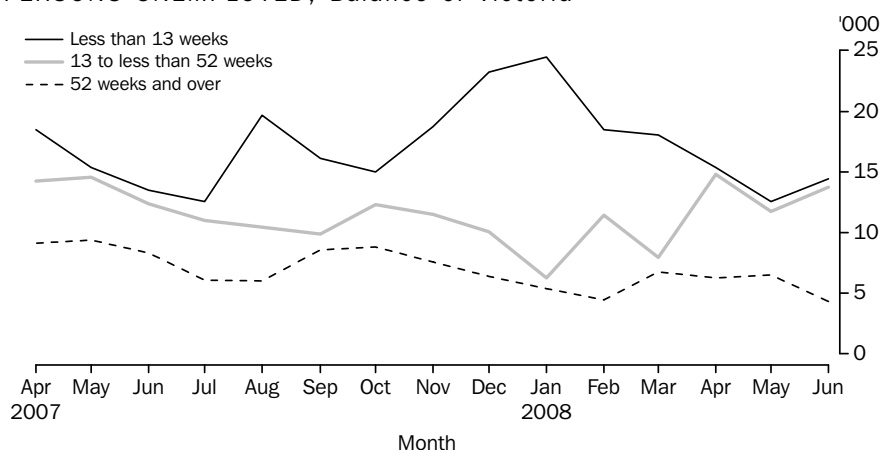
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 20.1% in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 10.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) decreased by 12.1% in the Melbourne MSR and by 48.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



6.6 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2007									
April	26.3	25.1	51.3	8.4	10.1	18.5	34.6	35.2	69.8
May	22.1	23.6	45.7	8.4	7.0	15.4	30.5	30.6	61.1
June	21.5	22.0	43.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	26.2	30.8	57.0
July	20.0	20.7	40.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	26.9	26.5	53.4
August	25.4	22.3	47.7	9.2	10.5	19.6	34.6	32.8	67.4
September	18.4	25.0	43.4	7.5	8.6	16.1	25.9	33.7	59.5
October	23.3	22.8	46.1	6.0	8.9	15.0	29.4	31.7	61.1
November	23.5	23.6	47.1	9.4	9.3	18.8	33.0	32.9	65.9
December	33.9	24.0	57.9	11.4	11.8	23.2	45.4	35.8	81.1
2008									
January	29.5	31.7	61.3	10.1	14.4	24.4	39.6	46.1	85.7
February	25.9	33.2	59.1	6.9	11.6	18.5	32.8	44.8	77.6
March	32.2	27.8	60.0	8.2	9.8	18.0	40.4	37.7	78.0
April	26.0	33.3	59.3	6.1	9.3	15.4	32.0	42.7	74.7
May	24.3	25.1	49.3	6.0	6.6	12.6	30.2	31.7	61.9
June	28.5	26.1	54.6	8.1	6.4	14.5	36.6	32.4	69.0
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2007									
April	13.6	14.2	27.9	7.0	7.2	14.2	20.7	21.5	42.1
May	16.5	13.8	30.4	7.7	6.8	14.5	24.2	20.7	44.9
June	16.2	15.6	31.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	21.1	23.0	44.2
July	12.5	12.9	25.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	17.3	19.1	36.5
August	12.3	13.2	25.6	4.5	6.0	10.4	16.8	19.2	36.0
September	15.1	13.3	28.3	4.2	5.6	9.9	19.3	18.9	38.2
October	11.9	11.0	22.9	5.8	6.6	12.3	17.7	17.5	35.2
November	13.3	14.2	27.6	*4.4	7.1	11.5	17.7	21.4	39.1
December	12.0	12.9	25.0	*3.6	6.4	10.1	15.7	19.3	35.0
2008									
January	11.0	10.1	21.2	*3.5	*2.8	6.3	14.5	13.0	27.4
February	10.2	10.1	20.3	*3.9	7.6	11.5	14.0	17.7	31.7
March	11.1	7.3	18.3	*3.0	5.0	7.9	14.0	12.2	26.3
April	13.4	13.3	26.8	9.4	5.4	14.8	22.8	18.8	41.6
May	12.8	14.8	27.6	5.8	5.9	11.7	18.6	20.7	39.3
June	12.1	13.3	25.4	7.6	6.1	13.7	19.8	19.4	39.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

6.6 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region *continued*

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2007									
April	6.1	5.3	11.4	*3.1	6.1	9.1	9.2	11.4	20.5
May	5.4	7.3	12.6	*3.4	6.0	9.4	8.8	13.3	22.0
June	5.1	5.6	10.7	*3.1	5.2	8.3	8.2	10.8	19.0
July	6.5	6.3	12.8	*2.6	*3.5	6.1	9.2	9.8	18.9
August	7.5	6.1	13.5	*2.7	*3.3	6.0	10.2	9.3	19.5
September	5.4	5.4	10.8	5.5	*3.0	8.6	10.9	8.4	19.3
October	*3.9	*4.1	8.0	6.0	*2.8	8.8	9.9	6.9	16.8
November	5.1	*4.6	9.7	*4.4	*3.2	7.5	9.5	7.7	17.2
December	6.0	*4.4	10.4	*4.2	*2.2	6.4	10.2	6.6	16.7
2008									
January	7.3	6.0	13.3	*3.3	*2.0	5.4	10.6	8.1	18.7
February	8.6	6.2	14.8	*3.7	*0.8	*4.5	12.3	7.0	19.2
March	6.1	5.9	12.0	*4.1	*2.7	6.7	10.2	8.6	18.8
April	7.0	*4.1	11.0	*2.9	*3.3	6.2	9.9	7.4	17.3
May	5.4	*5.0	10.3	*3.6	*2.9	6.5	9.0	7.9	16.9
June	5.6	*3.8	9.4	*1.8	*2.5	*4.3	7.4	6.3	13.7
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2007									
April	46.0	44.6	90.6	18.5	23.4	41.8	64.4	68.0	132.4
May	44.0	44.7	88.7	19.5	19.8	39.3	63.5	64.5	128.0
June	42.9	43.1	86.0	12.7	21.5	34.2	55.6	64.6	120.2
July	39.1	39.9	79.1	14.2	15.5	29.7	53.4	55.4	108.8
August	45.2	41.6	86.9	16.4	19.7	36.1	61.6	61.4	122.9
September	38.9	43.7	82.5	17.2	17.3	34.5	56.1	61.0	117.1
October	39.1	37.8	77.0	17.8	18.3	36.1	57.0	56.2	113.1
November	42.0	42.4	84.4	18.2	19.6	37.8	60.2	62.0	122.2
December	52.0	41.3	93.2	19.2	20.4	39.7	71.2	61.7	132.9
2008									
January	47.8	47.9	95.8	16.9	19.2	36.1	64.7	67.2	131.9
February	44.7	49.5	94.2	14.5	19.9	34.4	59.1	69.4	128.6
March	49.4	41.0	90.4	15.2	17.5	32.7	64.6	58.5	123.1
April	46.4	50.7	97.1	18.4	18.1	36.5	64.8	68.8	133.6
May	42.4	44.9	87.3	15.4	15.4	30.8	57.8	60.3	118.1
June	46.2	43.2	89.4	17.6	15.0	32.5	63.8	58.2	121.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

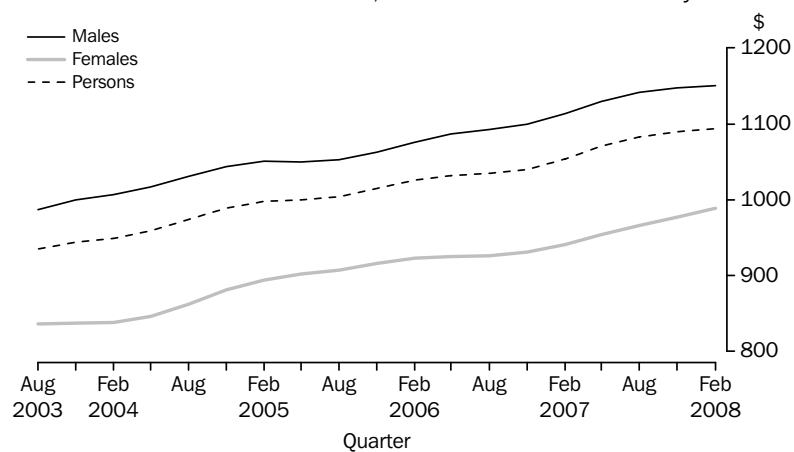
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February quarter 2008, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Victoria was \$1,093.3, an increase of 3.8% from February quarter 2007. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 3.3%, compared to 5.1% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



6.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, By Sex, Victoria(a): All Series

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2006									
November	1 099.3	1 167.0	992.1	929.2	943.1	647.0	1 037.7	1 085.9	820.3
2007									
February	1 109.8	1 171.6	1 016.3	942.8	955.9	666.8	1 052.8	1 097.9	852.1
May	1 129.0	1 188.1	1 022.9	953.8	968.4	655.0	1 070.0	1 114.1	848.0
August	1 153.3	1 217.0	1 052.8	967.8	984.3	657.1	1 092.8	1 141.1	866.7
November	1 137.4	1 210.9	1 030.0	970.2	987.2	660.6	1 079.0	1 132.8	848.5
2008									
February	1 153.6	1 223.7	1 047.6	997.6	1 014.2	687.0	1 098.8	1 150.0	870.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2006									
November	1 102.0	1 163.7	995.7	931.0	944.1	653.2	1 038.7	1 083.4	827.2
2007									
February	1 106.7	1 167.0	1 009.1	938.7	952.1	658.2	1 049.6	1 092.6	844.9
May	1 130.6	1 190.3	1 027.5	956.0	970.9	657.3	1 072.0	1 118.3	852.0
August	1 151.4	1 222.4	1 051.6	968.2	984.8	657.6	1 092.6	1 145.0	862.7
November	1 140.8	1 208.3	1 033.9	972.2	988.4	666.9	1 080.6	1 130.4	856.2
2008									
February	1 150.7	1 219.1	1 040.1	992.8	1 009.6	677.6	1 095.7	1 144.3	862.8
TREND (\$)									
2006									
November	1 099.3	1 160.9	995.9	930.8	944.8	651.8	1 039.8	1 084.6	829.5
2007									
February	1 113.2	1 174.2	1 011.2	940.7	954.5	655.2	1 053.6	1 098.2	841.3
May	1 129.8	1 192.5	1 029.4	953.8	968.6	657.9	1 070.9	1 117.8	853.3
August	1 141.5	1 207.9	1 039.1	965.7	981.7	660.6	1 082.8	1 132.3	858.1
November	1 147.7	1 216.3	1 041.6	977.4	994.0	667.0	1 089.3	1 139.6	860.2
2008									
February	1 150.2	1 219.6	1 040.5	988.4	1 005.3	675.0	1 093.3	1 143.1	861.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM NOVEMBER 2007 TO FEBRUARY 2008) (%)									
Original	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	1.8	1.5	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.8
Trend	0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2007 TO FEBRUARY 2008) (%)									
Original	3.9	4.4	3.1	5.8	6.1	3.0	4.4	4.7	2.2
Seasonally Adjusted	4.0	4.5	3.1	5.8	6.0	2.9	4.4	4.7	2.1
Trend	3.3	3.9	2.9	5.1	5.3	3.0	3.8	4.1	2.4

(a) Movements in average weekly earnings can be affected by both changes in the level of earnings per employee and changes in the composition of the labour force. For example, changes in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees and variations in the distribution of occupations can affect movements in earnings series. For more information, see paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question, by supplies sourced from another state, or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

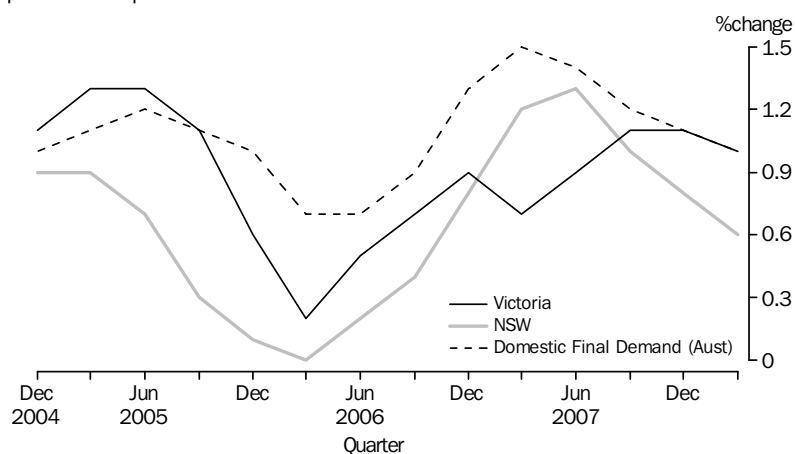
Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector non-financial corporation to private sector non-financial corporation from the March quarter 2007. There is a trend break from March quarter 2007 in a number of series related to the privatisation of Telstra. As a result no trend estimates are published for these series. For more information please see *Information Paper: Treatment of Telstra in ABS statistics* (cat. no. 8102.0) released 26 February 2007.

For the March quarter 2008, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$64,370m, an increase of 1.0% on the December quarter 2007. This was above the trend growth for New South Wales (0.6%) and equal to the Australian trend growth (1.0% domestic final demand) over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

continued

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand and accounted for 58.7% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand in March quarter 2008, an increase of 1.3% on the December quarter 2007. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.3% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.5%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures—Change from previous quarter: **Trend**

7.1 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2006				2007				2008
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 038	10 228	10 370	10 246	10 356	10 321	10 432	10 550	10 585
Households	34 749	34 993	35 173	35 698	36 079	36 302	36 673	37 372	37 714
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 863	4 766	4 827	4 660	5 054	4 682	4 791	4 795	4 619
Livestock	178	178	139	139	139	139	154	154	154
Intangible fixed assets	744	762	782	776	814	885	867	876	918
Dwellings	3 310	3 552	3 712	3 659	3 576	3 574	3 705	3 724	3 748
Ownership transfer costs	906	927	830	869	833	984	976	961	940
Total private	13 153	13 096	13 468	13 043	13 555	13 822	14 151	14 297	14 329
Public	1 855	2 014	1 853	2 293	1 672	1 922	1 517	1 710	1 686
State final demand	59 795	60 323	60 864	61 280	61 662	62 368	62 772	63 930	64 314
International trade—exports of goods	5 174	5 189	5 396	5 217	4 974	5 025	5 214	5 176	5 138
International trade—imports of goods	12 271	12 043	12 436	12 577	13 108	13 480	13 369	14 256	14 725
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 110	10 213	10 293	10 319	10 315	10 355	10 438	10 520	10 592
Households	34 746	34 959	35 271	35 648	36 002	36 356	36 772	37 255	37 755
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 807	4 821	4 789	4 797	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	178	167	151	138	137	143	149	154	156
Intangible fixed assets	751	764	770	779	837	856	874	889	902
Dwellings	3 473	3 526	3 629	3 657	3 608	3 609	3 667	3 723	3 761
Ownership transfer costs	902	894	862	849	883	941	969	967	946
Total private	13 298	13 229	13 191	13 242	13 549	13 813	14 100	14 269	14 366
Public	1 916	1 948	2 004	2 105	np	np	np	np	np
State final demand	60 070	60 352	60 758	61 277	61 721	62 281	62 982	63 706	64 370
International trade—exports of goods	5 123	5 263	5 289	5 188	5 075	5 057	5 132	5 177	5 175
International trade—imports of goods	12 317	12 235	12 315	12 685	13 032	13 319	13 680	14 133	14 639
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	—	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Households	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3.6	0.3	-0.7	0.2	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	-1.4	-6.3	-9.7	-8.2	-1.0	4.9	4.1	3.0	1.6
Intangible fixed assets	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	7.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5
Dwellings	-3.4	1.5	2.9	0.7	-1.3	—	1.6	1.5	1.0
Ownership transfer costs	-0.5	-0.9	-3.6	-1.5	4.1	6.5	3.0	-0.2	-2.2
Total private	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.2	0.7
Public	-1.2	1.6	2.9	5.1	np	np	np	np	np
State final demand	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
International trade—exports of goods	1.3	2.7	0.5	-1.9	-2.2	-0.3	1.5	0.9	—
International trade—imports of goods	-0.4	-0.7	0.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

7.2 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Original

	2006				2007				2008
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 945	10 471	10 568	10 715	10 714	10 919	11 096	11 510	11 310
Households	33 656	34 948	35 784	38 004	35 704	37 136	38 275	40 847	38 494
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 463	4 738	4 588	5 100	4 477	4 503	4 383	4 988	3 926
Livestock	178	178	134	134	134	134	186	186	186
Intangible fixed assets	717	745	760	799	763	846	815	877	847
Dwellings	3 017	3 602	3 877	3 760	3 266	3 689	3 991	4 019	3 623
Ownership transfer costs	918	889	918	1 016	972	1 180	1 151	1 134	1 251
Total private	12 182	13 027	13 711	14 030	12 620	14 127	14 841	15 630	13 914
Public	1 832	2 228	1 725	2 302	1 678	2 139	1 432	1 742	1 684
State final demand	57 616	60 675	61 788	65 051	60 716	64 321	65 644	69 730	65 401
International trade—exports of goods	4 801	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 822	5 394	5 516	5 622	5 094
International trade—imports of goods	11 679	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 251	13 015	13 271	14 263	13 845

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 951	10 282	10 318	10 333	10 267	10 375	10 392	10 649	10 489
Households	33 463	34 552	35 244	37 389	34 774	35 844	36 723	39 180	36 293
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 447	4 805	4 659	5 207	4 640	4 715	4 625	5 355	4 245
Livestock	178	178	139	139	139	139	154	154	154
Intangible fixed assets	720	754	771	820	789	877	856	925	890
Dwellings	3 012	3 595	3 886	3 768	3 239	3 627	3 887	3 842	3 382
Ownership transfer costs	906	919	837	862	837	979	982	953	946
Total private	12 154	13 120	13 651	13 903	12 494	13 841	14 417	15 192	13 184
Public	1 823	2 216	1 703	2 279	1 652	2 106	1 392	1 671	1 622
State final demand	57 357	60 088	60 916	63 905	59 187	62 166	62 923	66 692	61 587
International trade—exports of goods	4 792	5 301	5 486	5 409	4 576	5 141	5 299	5 357	4 723
International trade—imports of goods	11 634	11 837	12 752	13 102	12 459	13 289	13 707	14 853	14 007

(a) Revisions to various series resulted from the availability of more up to date data.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

CHAPTER 8

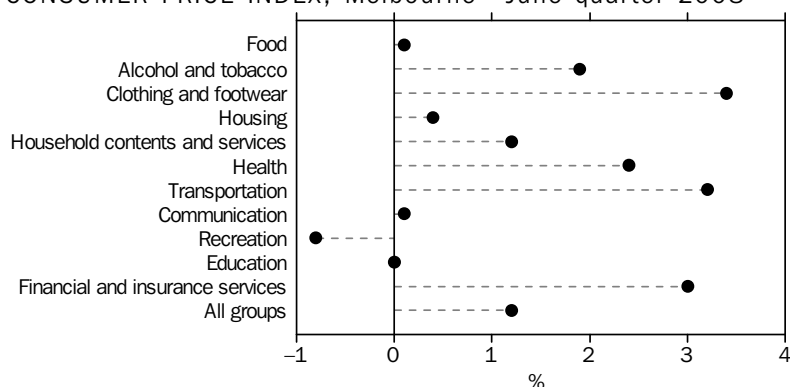
PRICE INDEXES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2008 and June quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.2%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Clothing and footwear (3.4%), Transportation (3.2%), and Financial and insurance services (3.0%). The only group which recorded a decrease was Recreation (−0.8%).

Between June quarter 2007 and June quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 4.4%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 4.5% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Financial and insurance services (10.1%), Transportation (7.0%) and Housing (6.0%). The groups which recorded a decrease for the year were Clothing and footwear (−1.5%) and Household contents and services (−0.6%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne—June quarter 2008



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.
 (b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

8.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	<i>Jun Qtr 2007</i>	<i>Sep Qtr 2007</i>	<i>Dec Qtr 2007</i>	<i>Mar Qtr 2008</i>	<i>Jun Qtr 2008</i>	<i>Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>	<i>Per cent change from previous quarter</i>	<i>Per cent change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>	<i>Per cent change from previous quarter</i>
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	171.8	175.8	175.5	177.4	177.6	3.4	0.1	3.9	-0.1
Alcohol and tobacco	244.6	247.3	251.5	254.2	259.1	5.9	1.9	4.8	1.9
Clothing and footwear	112.0	111.1	111.3	106.7	110.3	-1.5	3.4	1.1	3.0
Housing	119.2	120.5	122.2	125.9	126.4	6.0	0.4	6.0	1.1
Household contents and services	126.3	123.9	124.2	124.1	125.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.6	1.6
Health	242.7	242.2	239.8	247.8	253.7	4.5	2.4	4.8	2.4
Transportation	160.5	159.7	163.9	166.5	171.8	7.0	3.2	6.9	3.1
Communication	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.7	110.8	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Recreation	132.8	135.5	136.6	136.5	135.4	2.0	-0.8	1.7	-0.2
Education	255.8	253.6	253.7	265.2	265.3	3.7	—	4.2	—
Financial and insurance services(b)	104.5	107.2	109.8	111.7	115.1	10.1	3.0	9.9	3.8
All groups	155.6	156.9	158.5	160.6	162.5	4.4	1.2	4.5	1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. including new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

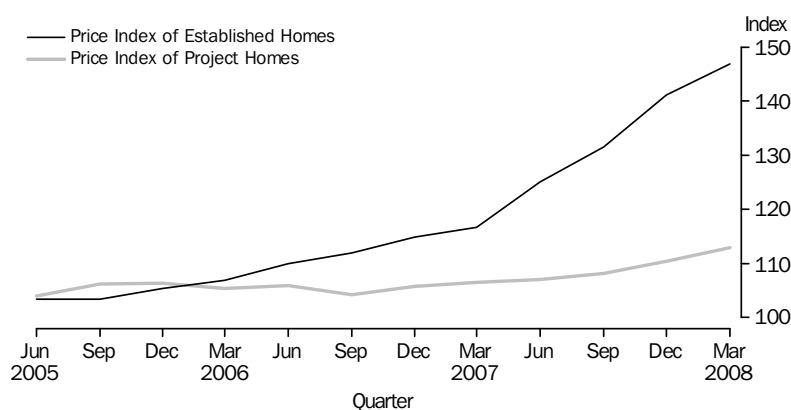
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

September quarter 2005 saw the introduction of a new methodology for compiling the established house price index. A detailed discussion of the new methodology is provided in *Information Paper: Renovating the Established House Price Index* (cat. no. 6417.0) released on 30 November 2005. The new established house price index commenced from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern for the project home price index was introduced in September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 2.3% during March quarter 2008. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes has risen by 4.1% in Melbourne over the same period. These followed a rise of 2.0% in project homes and a rise of 7.3% in established homes during the previous quarter. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 1.1% in established house prices and 1.8% in project house prices in March quarter 2008.

From the March quarter 2007 to March quarter 2008, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 25.9% while project home prices rose by 6.0%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES—Melbourne



(a) Base of the index: 2003-04 = 100.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

*continued***8.2** HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	<i>Established homes(b)</i>		<i>Project homes</i>		<i>Established homes(b)</i>		<i>Project homes</i>	
	<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>	
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2004–05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005–06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006–07	117.2	10.1	105.9	—	115.5	9.9	113.3	2.7
2006								
December	r114.8	r2.5	105.8	1.5	r114.1	r1.9	112.6	0.6
2007								
March	116.7	1.7	106.5	0.7	115.4	1.1	113.7	1.0
June	125.1	7.2	107.1	0.6	120.3	4.2	114.9	1.1
September	131.5	5.1	108.2	1.0	124.8	3.7	116.2	1.1
December	p141.1	p7.3	110.4	2.0	p129.9	p4.1	117.8	1.4
2008								
March	p146.9	p4.1	112.9	2.3	p131.3	p1.1	119.9	1.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

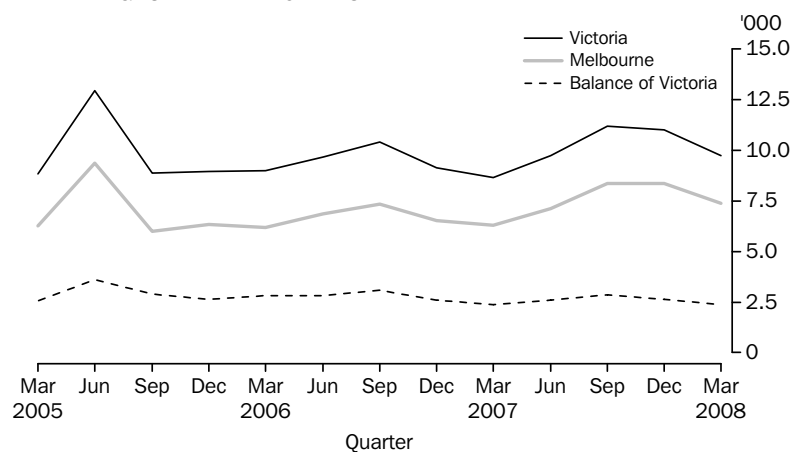
(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are preliminary.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

BUILDING APPROVALS

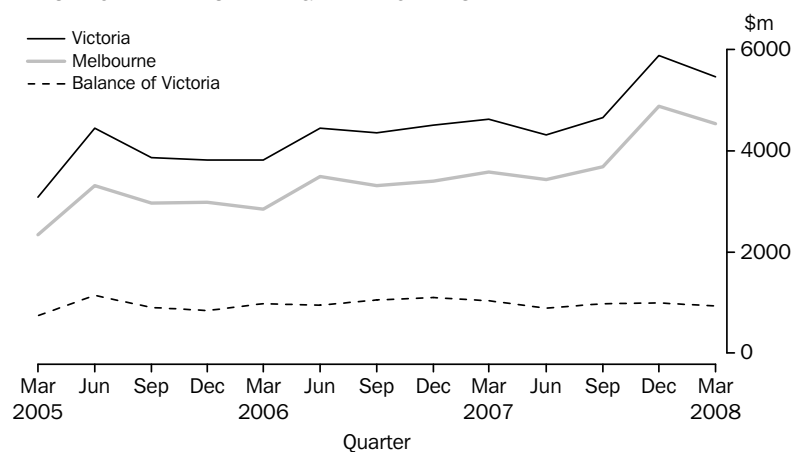
In March quarter 2008, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 9,754. This was 1,264 fewer than in the December quarter 2007, or a decrease of 11.5%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR decreased by 11.9%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the decrease was 10.2%. In the Melbourne MSR, the highest number of new dwelling units approved in the March 2008 quarter were in Wyndham (764), Casey (520) and Whittlesea (502). For the year ended March quarter 2008, the biggest increases in the number of new dwelling unit approvals were in Moreland (230), Melton (176) and Whittlesea (156) and the largest decreases were in Melbourne (-179), Casey (-95) and Frankston (-68).

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$409.6 million lower in March quarter 2008 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2007				2008	2007				2008
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	103	123	158	256	128	48.7	60.6	68.4	87.6	65.1
Bayside (C)	106	124	130	126	91	71.2	93.4	124.9	147.6	80.3
Boroondara (C)	185	204	155	302	166	165.0	171.8	151.5	187.3	173.7
Brimbank (C)	187	210	385	289	200	104.8	82.2	143.8	103.8	127.4
Cardinia (S)	282	254	331	342	332	74.6	60.6	75.5	71.5	73.2
Casey (C)	615	599	565	543	520	152.6	184.0	156.9	191.6	139.2
Darebin (C)	138	162	326	195	158	39.5	75.1	172.3	64.5	49.2
Frankston (C)	273	241	276	169	205	67.9	52.2	82.5	95.7	65.8
Glen Eira (C)	181	236	130	165	183	86.7	128.6	88.9	97.9	98.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	158	148	124	139	180	68.0	76.4	86.0	63.2	102.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	118	84	90	140	60	32.6	43.9	41.5	38.9	44.1
Hume (C)	266	290	345	348	392	143.8	147.0	152.3	147.7	214.5
Kingston (C)	206	231	267	239	266	73.1	102.5	133.6	85.0	87.2
Knox (C)	111	102	146	194	111	44.8	37.9	64.9	65.6	49.9
Manningham (C)	100	101	107	112	68	340.2	46.6	54.2	51.5	67.3
Maribyrnong (C)	133	116	234	173	199	47.8	58.3	63.6	91.6	104.4
Maroondah (C)	74	105	112	98	85	36.2	29.3	52.2	38.2	36.3
Melbourne (C)	466	521	856	790	287	693.2	512.4	565.6	1 799.0	1 465.5
Melton (S)	316	438	549	599	492	83.6	102.6	180.1	128.7	115.7
Monash (C)	152	282	265	263	256	71.1	100.0	82.1	108.7	131.0
Moonee Valley (C)	86	128	164	147	145	66.8	102.2	80.4	83.1	73.6
Moreland (C)	145	324	377	303	375	40.7	111.0	99.4	91.1	89.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	322	354	400	398	325	132.9	147.6	144.1	164.7	126.5
Nillumbik (S)	41	85	42	69	58	21.0	34.3	19.6	23.6	23.9
Port Phillip (C)	102	91	121	182	148	136.3	82.0	82.3	127.9	101.6
Stonnington (C)	75	129	114	119	55	114.2	204.1	114.7	206.8	160.7
Whitehorse (C)	197	113	171	155	265	83.0	54.3	96.9	83.7	75.7
Whittlesea (C)	346	472	496	563	502	210.8	166.5	139.2	138.9	174.7
Wyndham (C)	611	678	737	721	764	149.1	254.4	201.9	161.2	183.9
Yarra (C)	76	43	28	52	177	86.6	48.5	93.1	71.8	177.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	118	154	171	179	182	103.9	58.6	70.8	66.0	57.5
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	21	35	50	37	67	6.9	17.3	13.9	10.8	16.7
Golden Plains (S)	30	53	38	47	32	14.3	12.9	9.6	11.1	8.8
Greater Geelong (C)	296	305	476	498	352	288.0	141.1	141.0	224.3	151.4
Queenscliffe (B)	11	11	17	16	11	4.4	9.5	12.4	7.7	4.8
Surf Coast (S)	77	129	104	126	83	38.5	42.7	39.2	46.1	39.3
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	13	13	34	23	20	6.2	5.6	12.4	7.3	13.6
Glenelg (S)	41	27	21	25	15	11.7	8.0	7.4	7.3	15.4
Moyne (S)	29	31	29	33	29	10.2	10.5	9.5	10.7	21.3
Southern Grampians (S)	15	20	16	22	10	6.5	10.0	9.6	10.7	8.9
Warrnambool (C)	48	58	64	68	45	26.8	18.5	28.0	28.9	26.2
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	10	11	21	30	12	3.2	10.6	4.5	7.4	5.4
Ballarat (C)	166	202	262	163	174	65.8	56.1	113.6	52.7	65.4
Hepburn (S)	25	28	39	46	37	6.9	7.9	8.4	12.4	8.1
Moorabool (S)	44	36	59	52	45	13.8	8.5	14.1	12.9	11.2
Pyrenees (S)	4	7	8	8	np	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.9	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as a part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

9.1 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS (a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2007				2008	2007				2008
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	4	4	np	np	4	1.9	1.0	np	np	1.2
Horsham (RC)	27	36	23	19	14	12.4	11.8	8.7	8.1	5.6
Northern Grampians (S)	9	6	9	10	10	6.3	2.6	3.7	3.8	17.4
West Wimmera (S)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Yarriambiack (S)	np	4	np	np	3	np	0.9	np	np	0.7
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	4	3	np	3	np	1.2	1.1	np	1.4	np
Gannawarra (S)	9	6	8	7	8	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.6
Mildura (RC)	88	86	104	64	97	22.5	23.9	27.4	24.8	23.1
Swan Hill (RC)	20	22	22	25	34	22.7	10.1	10.6	7.5	8.4
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	15	14	11	9	14	5.5	5.7	5.1	2.2	3.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	240	196	197	157	166	50.8	69.7	64.0	90.0	66.0
Loddon (S)	6	7	5	6	3	1.7	2.2	1.5	6.9	1.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	37	70	75	90	74	28.2	21.3	28.0	32.2	30.8
Mount Alexander (S)	29	27	26	15	28	8.5	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.9
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	12	12	17	19	13	5.1	3.6	6.7	4.7	8.7
Campaspe (S)	65	62	38	50	31	17.8	18.7	22.4	15.0	11.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	101	102	110	87	94	35.5	34.8	47.1	24.9	33.6
Mansfield (S)	19	19	28	19	24	5.7	5.4	10.8	11.3	8.3
Mitchell (S)	50	86	70	66	56	18.4	18.4	16.2	16.2	16.0
Moir (S)	42	57	52	37	45	11.2	20.2	14.6	12.7	14.1
Murrindindi (S)	33	20	34	30	19	10.1	6.2	12.0	10.0	7.7
Strathbogie (S)	13	17	20	12	18	3.9	5.3	5.2	6.7	6.1
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	38	12	18	26	13	11.3	4.2	6.3	10.6	5.0
Indigo (S)	24	16	31	18	35	6.1	5.7	14.4	12.5	13.3
Towong (S)	8	7	3	np	6	2.0	2.0	1.7	np	3.0
Wangaratta (RC)	30	115	74	24	26	13.5	17.9	23.5	8.2	14.4
Wodonga (RC)	64	52	54	75	50	20.4	19.9	32.2	24.6	13.6
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	93	94	102	81	84	29.1	26.4	28.1	34.2	21.5
Wellington (S)	60	68	65	84	67	22.5	18.9	23.8	22.1	23.3
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	117	149	158	112	126	43.7	36.6	43.3	30.3	34.1
Baw Baw (S)	99	94	105	108	107	34.1	30.4	31.0	26.8	49.1
Latrobe (C)	97	121	100	115	119	54.9	70.0	33.1	40.0	59.4
South Gippsland (S)	57	60	46	68	51	16.8	20.7	18.1	20.3	22.2
Unincorporated Vic	9	np	np	12	5	8.4	np	np	20.4	1.6
Victoria	8 642	9 754	11 219	11 018	9 754	4 632.4	4 317.6	4 666.9	5 880.0	5 470.4

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as a part of Melbourne.

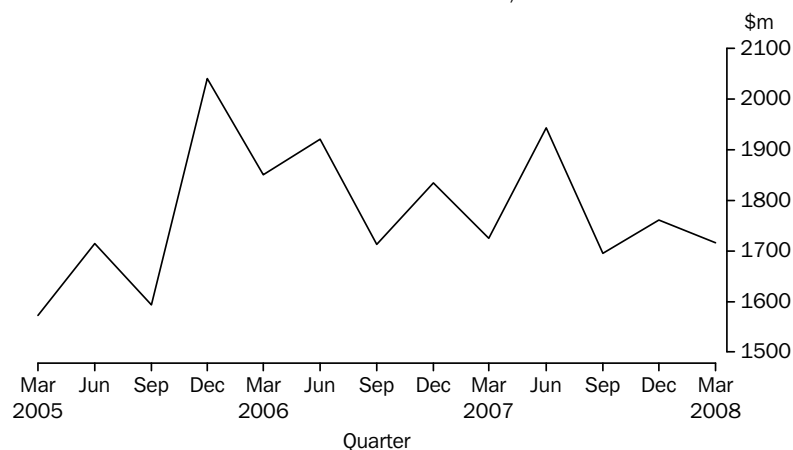
Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

For Victoria, the total value of engineering work done during March quarter 2008 was \$1,716.7m, a decrease of 2.5% from December quarter 2007. The overall decrease in March quarter 2008 was mainly due to a decrease in the value of work done for Roads, highways and subdivisions (\$99.6m).

In contrast, the value of work done increased for Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (\$24.0m), Recreation and other (\$16.6m), Bridges, railways and harbours (\$10.5m), Telecommunications (\$6.2m) and Heavy industry (\$0.7m).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done



9.2 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By Type, Victoria: Original

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Tele- communi- cations	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2004-05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005-06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2006-07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2006								
December	663.9	*55.7	302.4	^ 127.2	277.9	57.0	*223.8	1 707.9
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
June	522.0	84.8	222.4	232.9	301.1	^ 142.5	*216.6	1 722.4
September	^ 617.3	138.4	505.2	213.2	210.0	235.8	*319.1	2 239.0
December	331.6	**39.1	227.4	89.6	225.1	153.9	*213.0	1 279.5
2008								
March	^ 414.5	*100.2	177.3	*361.7	235.3	^ 157.9	*231.6	^ 1 678.4
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2004-05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005-06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2006-07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2006								
December	799.8	65.7	249.6	^ 96.1	282.3	181.0	^ 159.4	1 834.0
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
June	841.7	^ 65.2	257.9	109.4	299.8	244.4	^ 125.4	1 943.8
September	649.7	^ 58.0	231.9	^ 212.8	209.5	231.6	^ 101.5	1 695.1
December	681.7	^ 58.7	278.9	^ 164.7	226.8	247.6	^ 102.0	1 760.5
2008								
March	582.1	^ 69.2	302.9	^ 162.5	233.0	248.3	^ 118.6	1 716.7
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2004-05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005-06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2006-07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2006								
December	1 852.3	76.3	505.3	226.7	^ 12.0	333.3	*63.6	3 069.6
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5
June	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	**190.2	2 601.5
September	1 150.5	212.2	1 044.1	^ 461.2	11.1	223.9	**330.4	3 433.4
December	904.7	178.7	1 045.1	505.4	6.3	^ 217.0	**271.2	3 128.4
2008								
March	767.8	187.7	724.5	*722.1	67.0	^ 176.0	**285.0	^ 2 930.2

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

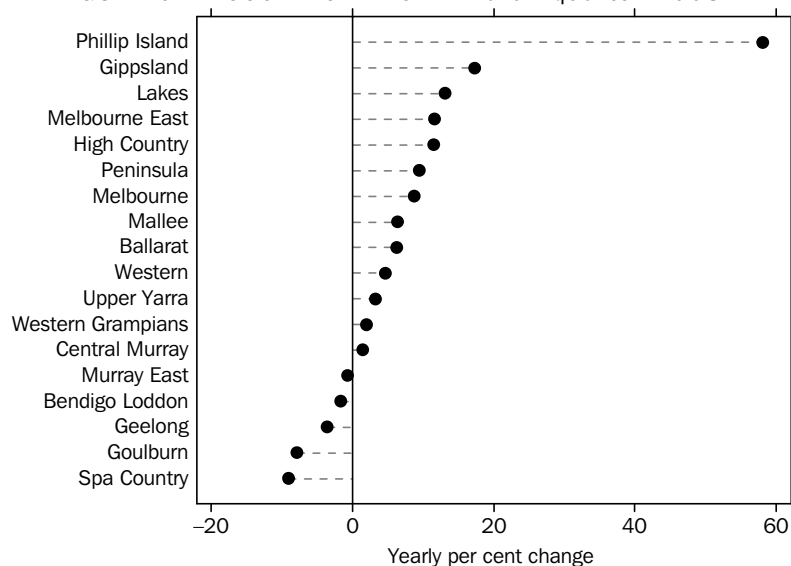
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In March quarter 2008, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$378.5m, an increase of 8.2% from March quarter 2007. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (78.8%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between March quarter 2007 and March quarter 2008 occurred in the Tourism Regions of Phillip Island (58.1%), Gippsland (17.3%) and Lakes (13.1%). The Tourism Regions which experienced the largest decline in accommodation takings were Spa Country (−9.1%), Goulburn (−7.9%) and Geelong (−3.6%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION—March quarter 2008



TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION
continued

10.1 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—March Quarter 2008

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	78.2	2 666.1	1 074.7	2.5	298 287
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	49.6	100.0	59.7	1.7	5 999
Western	66.9	217.0	122.8	1.8	14 172
Western Grampians	50.2	35.7	27.3	1.3	2 340
Bendigo Loddon	53.0	73.0	42.9	1.7	4 502
Peninsula	60.2	84.3	48.8	1.7	6 195
Central Murray	53.0	49.3	31.2	1.6	2 624
Goulburn	48.0	54.4	39.8	1.4	3 475
High Country	31.9	96.2	54.5	1.8	4 669
Lakes	60.0	92.2	44.0	2.1	5 007
Gippsland	46.3	75.4	41.2	1.8	4 701
Melbourne East	42.2	38.7	22.8	1.7	3 850
Geelong	67.0	101.9	52.4	1.9	7 376
Macedon	34.9	6.9	3.9	1.8	1 025
Spa Country	45.5	11.0	7.0	1.6	1 512
Ballarat	50.6	82.2	47.4	1.7	4 659
Central Highlands	np	np	np	np	np
Upper Yarra	30.8	12.2	7.2	1.7	1 338
Murray East	48.8	38.6	23.2	1.7	1 950
Phillip Island	48.8	57.8	23.5	2.5	3 719
Victoria	67.5	3 917.3	1 787.8	2.2	378 521

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

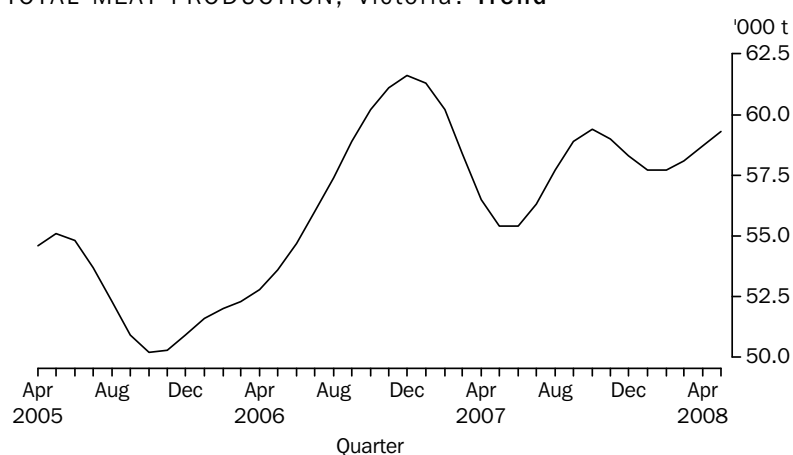
(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more units.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between May 2007 and May 2008, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria increased by 7.0% from 55,401.1 tonnes to 59,269.8 tonnes. The production of Mutton, Beef and Veal increased by 21.3%, 12.0% and 11.8% respectively, while falls in production were recorded for Pig meat (–16.8%) and Lamb (–0.2%) over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: Trend



The trend estimate for livestock slaughtering increased by 29,200 (2.3%) between May 2007 and May 2008. Sheep and Cattle slaughtering increased by 13.5% and 6.9% respectively, while Pig and Lamb slaughtering decreased by 17.3% and 0.4% respectively over this period.

11.1 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING						MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)					
Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Total	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Total
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes

ORIGINAL

2007

April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5	1 202.3	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3	54 433.8
May	127.9	50.7	238.0	766.2	79.6	1 262.4	29 390.1	1 026.4	4 392.6	15 542.8	5 961.9	56 313.6
June	114.2	47.5	174.0	668.8	65.3	1 069.8	26 505.3	996.8	3 254.7	13 602.6	4 849.3	49 208.6
July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5	1 131.4	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1	50 755.0
August	107.5	121.6	235.0	760.8	61.6	1 286.5	25 789.3	2 390.3	4 906.5	15 581.5	4 480.2	53 147.7
September	127.7	111.1	285.0	763.6	53.1	1 340.5	30 991.3	2 287.2	6 242.4	15 914.8	3 917.1	59 352.8
October	139.7	60.8	370.8	864.7	66.6	1 502.6	33 847.5	1 357.0	8 162.7	18 313.2	4 970.0	66 650.5
November	130.7	19.8	362.6	854.7	53.3	1 421.1	32 153.5	499.7	8 148.4	18 354.8	4 228.7	63 385.2
December	117.0	7.9	305.4	765.1	53.1	1 248.5	29 380.5	235.0	6 769.6	16 391.3	3 710.5	56 487.0

2008

January	126.4	7.8	355.7	777.7	53.0	1 320.6	31 419.0	247.4	7 660.6	16 409.7	4 155.1	59 891.8
February	135.2	10.9	368.5	736.0	46.9	1 297.5	33 031.4	341.4	7 677.5	15 894.2	3 678.2	60 622.7
March	121.0	23.7	303.9	689.8	45.6	1 184.0	29 988.9	556.9	6 139.7	14 427.7	3 404.7	54 517.8
April	143.5	41.5	291.3	795.7	55.5	1 327.5	35 437.6	938.6	5 664.0	16 364.6	4 088.2	62 493.0
May	143.4	45.3	262.4	771.4	65.9	1 288.4	35 070.7	971.6	5 055.8	15 474.1	4 824.4	61 396.6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

2007

April	129.3	51.7	270.5	739.6	67.6	1 258.7	30 304.1	1 017.1	5 108.6	15 032.2	4 861.5	56 323.5
May	119.5	51.6	252.3	739.0	65.3	1 227.7	27 275.2	1 045.6	5 071.5	15 008.8	4 817.8	53 218.8
June	119.4	44.8	226.9	730.5	64.3	1 185.9	28 511.9	986.9	4 282.7	14 889.1	4 670.4	53 341.0
July	122.9	46.6	237.9	759.1	63.9	1 230.4	29 517.4	957.3	5 101.7	15 408.0	4 730.6	55 715.0
August	119.9	43.4	280.7	805.4	59.6	1 309.0	29 406.5	928.2	5 717.2	16 708.2	4 305.8	57 065.8
September	142.0	49.4	348.8	811.6	58.4	1 410.2	34 730.3	1 011.2	7 253.0	16 999.2	4 331.8	64 325.4
October	127.0	46.5	305.2	769.3	64.2	1 312.2	30 532.6	1 017.9	6 371.7	16 453.0	4 787.0	59 162.2
November	121.1	45.5	295.9	762.6	56.1	1 281.2	29 573.8	947.5	6 294.9	16 471.4	4 366.3	57 653.9
December	123.7	44.2	290.6	774.0	54.3	1 286.8	30 366.0	983.6	6 179.6	16 586.7	4 105.5	58 221.4

2008

January	121.7	45.7	293.7	763.8	52.3	1 277.2	29 618.2	1 084.2	6 287.3	16 129.3	4 111.3	57 230.2
February	124.9	51.5	287.6	719.2	51.6	1 234.8	30 475.7	1 326.6	6 108.1	15 196.8	4 057.7	57 164.9
March	121.8	51.9	290.6	739.9	50.3	1 254.5	30 831.2	1 150.5	6 047.9	15 216.2	3 631.6	56 877.4
April	134.9	50.8	308.6	764.5	52.6	1 311.4	33 121.6	1 147.0	6 359.1	15 841.5	3 949.2	60 418.4
May	136.2	47.1	291.2	763.3	58.6	1 296.4	33 062.9	1 018.5	6 135.5	15 496.5	4 138.6	59 852.1

TREND

2007

April	127.7	53.0	282.4	761.2	66.3	1 290.6	29 831.2	1 031.9	5 399.8	15 530.2	4 728.1	56 521.3
May	124.2	50.4	261.2	755.5	65.3	1 256.6	29 167.8	1 021.5	5 091.9	15 407.3	4 712.6	55 401.1
June	123.0	48.4	254.4	756.9	64.2	1 246.9	29 141.9	1 005.2	5 072.4	15 456.3	4 682.3	55 358.0
July	123.8	46.8	261.6	764.8	63.1	1 260.1	29 646.5	984.4	5 325.5	15 710.5	4 633.9	56 300.8
August	125.4	45.8	277.5	776.3	61.8	1 286.8	30 341.2	963.8	5 738.4	16 113.1	4 563.7	57 720.1
September	126.8	45.4	294.2	784.6	60.4	1 311.4	30 853.1	958.9	6 146.0	16 489.0	4 491.6	58 938.6
October	126.9	45.6	304.1	784.2	58.8	1 319.6	30 946.7	976.5	6 400.6	16 655.7	4 426.1	59 405.6
November	125.6	46.0	305.2	775.1	56.8	1 308.7	30 671.3	1 013.5	6 457.7	16 560.3	4 332.6	59 035.4
December	124.1	46.8	300.2	762.8	54.8	1 288.7	30 340.1	1 062.0	6 366.5	16 289.1	4 216.2	58 274.0

2008

January	123.6	47.7	294.3	753.1	53.3	1 272.0	30 312.7	1 106.4	6 237.2	15 975.8	4 096.9	57 729.0
February	124.7	48.7	292.3	748.9	52.5	1 267.1	30 677.0	1 137.4	6 171.0	15 733.3	3 995.5	57 714.3
March	127.1	49.6	293.1	748.3	52.4	1 270.5	31 307.0	1 152.0	6 158.9	15 561.6	3 930.3	58 112.5
April	130.0	50.1	295.0	749.9	52.9	1 277.9	32 025.0	1 151.3	6 169.8	15 447.9	3 901.7	58 695.6
May	132.8	50.4	296.4	752.2	54.0	1 285.8	32 665.2	1 142.3	6 174.4	15 368.8	3 919.1	59 269.8

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

11.2 OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2006	2007				2008
		Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	2 191.5	1 362.6	1 045.2	1 554.6	2 046.0	1 369.9
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	125.1	124.5	129.3	129.3	127.1	126.0
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	103 472	78 633	70 933	74 188	100 601	85 327
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	55 703	22 029	15 114	40 992	52 013	25 452
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	71 582	34 487	21 779	48 652	66 486	25 094
Butter/butteroil	tonnes	35 062	23 316	14 764	21 435	32 100	21 233
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	38 145	30 828	23 457	25 965	33 708	24 815
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	30 203	31 485	29 554	26 808	26 769	25 208
Trend	tonnes	30 517	30 551	29 429	27 706	26 279	25 482
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	99 140	170 399	45 620	114 247	141 534	197 454
Gross Weight	tonnes	5 976	9 010	2 418	6 147	7 844	10 844
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	32 323.5	31 106.6	31 159.4	30 704.8	32 886.6	29 543.0
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	31 554.3	31 080.9	31 397.0	31 244.4	32 124.5	29 506.6
Trend	'000	31 641.1	31 341.1	31 370.2	31 463.3	31 128.4	30 461.2
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	58 997	56 976	59 120	57 002	61 849	54 459
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	57 060	58 368	58 849	57 679	59 913	55 965
Trend	tonnes	58 993	58 341	58 309	58 649	58 146	57 330

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

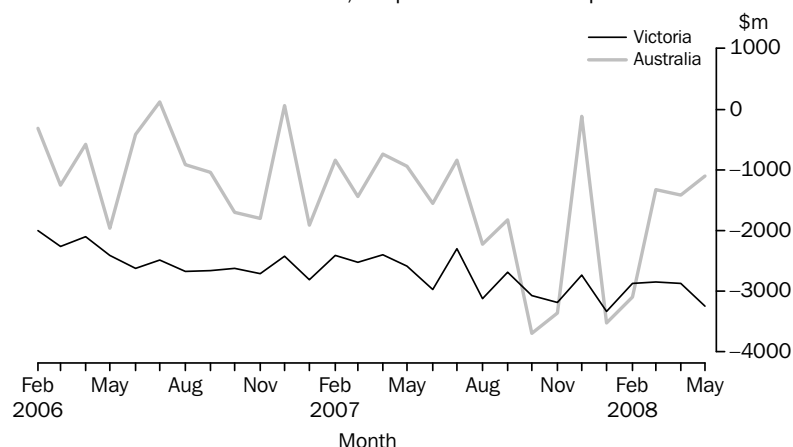
(c) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia.
For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available.Source: Dairy Australia <www.dairyaustralia.com.au>; Wool
Receivals, Merchandise Exports, Poultry and Birds
Slaughtered; ABS data available on request.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In May 2008, the value of Victoria's exports was \$1,848m. This was 2.6% higher than in May 2007. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by \$715m or 16.3% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$668m or 25.8%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of \$2,938.9m in merchandise trade for the year ended in May 2008.

At the national level, both imports and exports (including re-exports) were 16.5% higher in May 2008 than in May 2007.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF TRADE

*continued***12.1** BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia	Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2004–05	18 513	45 140	–26 627	126 823	149 469	–22 646	14.6	30.2
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2006–07	20 049	51 326	–31 277	168 099	180 801	–12 703	11.9	28.4
2007								
March	1 751	4 274	–2 524	13 929	15 373	–1 444	12.6	27.8
April	1 684	4 085	–2 401	13 878	14 615	–737	12.1	27.9
May	1 801	4 386	–2 585	14 700	15 636	–936	12.3	28.1
June	1 570	4 544	–2 975	13 861	15 412	–1 551	11.3	29.5
July	1 785	4 082	–2 297	14 405	15 243	–838	12.4	26.8
August	1 700	4 827	–3 126	14 643	16 871	–2 228	11.6	28.6
September	r1 670	4 362	r–2 692	r13 740	r15 572	r–1 832	12.2	28.0
October	1 730	4 807	–3 077	r13 689	r17 378	r–3 689	12.6	27.7
November	r1 665	r4 846	r–3 181	r14 081	r17 440	–3 359	11.8	r27.8
December	r1 867	r4 604	r–2 737	r15 586	r15 699	–113	r12.0	29.3
2008								
January	r1 278	r4 615	r–3 337	r13 330	r16 855	r–3 525	9.6	27.4
February	r1 783	r4 655	r–2 872	r13 551	r16 642	r–3 091	13.2	28.0
March	1 725	4 567	–2 842	15 383	16 707	–1 325	11.2	27.3
April	1 727	4 604	–2 878	16 078	17 493	–1 415	10.7	26.3
May	1 848	5 101	–3 253	17 124	18 223	–1 099	10.8	28.0

r revised

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended May 2008, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$266m (1.3%) in comparison to the year ended May 2007. Rises in exports were recorded mainly for Combined confidential items of trade (\$495m), Machinery and transport equipment (\$420m), and Food and live animals (\$103m). The largest decrease in exports, over this period, came from Beverages and tobacco (–\$383m), Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (–\$330m) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (–\$149).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$4,610m (9.0%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Machinery and transport equipment (\$1,720m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,395m) and Food and live animals (\$402m).

12.2 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE (a), By Commodity(b)(c)

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2006		YEAR ENDED MAY 2007		YEAR ENDED MAY 2008	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev3</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	4 939	2 009	4 975	2 409	5 078	2 811
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	687	288	697	367	314	404
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 729	672	1 899	719	1 569	755
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	924	4 525	900	4 682	978	6 077
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	97	156	113	247	168	257
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 616	4 542	1 976	4 763	2 017	5 162
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 665	5 624	3 073	5 987	2 924	6 187
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 403	21 204	4 395	21 246	4 815	22 966
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	991	7 567	952	8 271	992	8 481
9 Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	21	9	115	17	11	21
98 Combined confidential items of trade	662	1 954	764	2 286	1 259	2 482
Other Section 9	223	8	224	11	224	13
Total Section 9	906	1 971	1 103	2 315	1 494	2 516
Total	18 956	48 558	20 083	51 005	20 349	55 615

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.

(d) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(e) Excludes import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

MAJOR TRADING
PARTNERS

For the year ended May 2008, Victoria's trade deficit was –\$35,265m. Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (–\$7,140m) followed by USA (–\$5,374m) and Japan (–\$3,513m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia (\$960m) followed by Papua New Guinea (\$136m) and Hong Kong (\$85m).

12.3 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), By Major Trading Partners

	YEAR ENDED MAY 2006		YEAR ENDED MAY 2007		YEAR ENDED MAY 2008	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	49	539	75	515	76	579
Brazil	64	288	62	252	98	286
Canada	235	469	251	520	212	534
China	1 779	7 169	2 024	8 520	2 258	9 398
Fiji	143	71	103	68	97	62
Finland	13	232	16	258	16	269
France	111	1 813	162	1 189	142	2 009
Germany	411	3 238	390	3 318	379	3 628
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	551	375	514	387	444	359
India	203	463	345	486	256	512
Indonesia	504	922	525	1 010	514	1 039
Italy	276	1 405	239	1 688	222	1 668
Japan	1 664	4 908	1 778	4 965	1 817	5 330
Korea, Republic of	1 027	1 571	1 346	1 431	1 181	1 417
Malaysia	454	1 641	515	1 632	550	1 885
Mexico	198	340	154	379	155	498
Netherlands	129	429	153	532	157	489
New Zealand	2 139	2 219	2 148	2 187	2 234	2 546
Pakistan	55	69	82	69	78	73
Papua New Guinea	146	60	165	36	168	32
Philippines	250	217	198	189	228	203
Saudi Arabia	1 016	152	1 024	70	1 075	115
Singapore	582	2 080	627	2 276	679	2 521
South Africa	326	495	202	435	175	433
Sweden	93	678	66	724	67	648
Switzerland	68	371	49	438	81	489
Taiwan	539	1 157	549	1 327	638	1 194
Thailand	589	1 363	617	1 965	639	2 414
United Kingdom	667	1 610	742	1 652	559	1 594
United States of America	1 868	7 120	1 878	7 068	1 714	7 088
Other and unknown	2 806	5 092	3 080	5 419	3 442	6 303
Total(c)	18 956	48 558	20 083	51 005	20 349	55 615

- (a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.
- (b) The list of countries in this table reflects the volume of trade with Victoria.
- (c) Any discrepancies between sums of component items and the total are due to rounding.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports and Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

CHAPTER **13**

ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the levels at which they may cause harm. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction. Visibility incidents are generally higher during cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone values are generally higher during warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

13.1 AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)(d)									PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL								
	2005			2006			2007			2005			2006			2007		
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(e)																		
Very Good	29	44	96	70	40	34	59	22	77	54	42	54	59	48	47	62		
Good	69	47	4	30	52	51	41	78	19	33	32	39	22	31	35	30		
Fair	2	8	—	—	5	13	—	—	3	8	10	7	4	6	10	3		
Poor	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	12	—	—	10	7	3		
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	15	6	1	1		
East(e)																		
Very Good	34	46	93	64	40	27	68	50	69	37	13	17	35	26	8	19		
Good	64	42	7	36	49	50	32	50	27	43	33	44	41	46	42	55		
Fair	2	12	—	—	8	22	—	—	3	12	22	31	4	19	24	20		
Poor	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	20	8	3	4	14	4		
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	16	6	12	2		
City(e)																		
Very Good	75	67	99	100	na	na	na	na	91	57	46	54	na	52	34	52		
Good	25	31	1	—	na	na	na	na	9	32	30	33	na	29	45	37		
Fair	—	2	—	—	na	na	na	na	—	7	9	13	na	9	10	9		
Poor	—	—	—	—	na	na	na	na	—	1	13	—	na	5	10	—		
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	na	na	na	na	—	3	2	—	na	5	1	2		
Geelong(e)																		
Very Good	63	66	97	85	62	58	89	61	91	73	61	64	63	49	54	67		
Good	37	31	3	15	34	39	11	39	8	22	27	31	23	31	33	28		
Fair	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	4	8	3	3	8	10	2		
Poor	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	8	2	2		
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	4	—	—		
Latrobe Valley(e)																		
Very Good	67	66	100	76	46	50	80	67	86	68	19	18	53	40	27	22		
Good	33	30	—	4	46	43	20	33	12	23	48	49	24	34	33	50		
Fair	—	4	—	—	4	7	—	—	2	—	24	25	3	11	20	17		
Poor	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	6	6	11	10		
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	14	9	9	1		

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

- (a) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.
- (b) Data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>>.
- (c) The index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0–33), Good (34–66) and Fair (67–99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100–149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.
- (d) Data for the 'City' region is not available from December quarter 2006 due to the loss of a weather station.
- (e) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East— Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City — RMIT, Richmond; West — Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong — Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

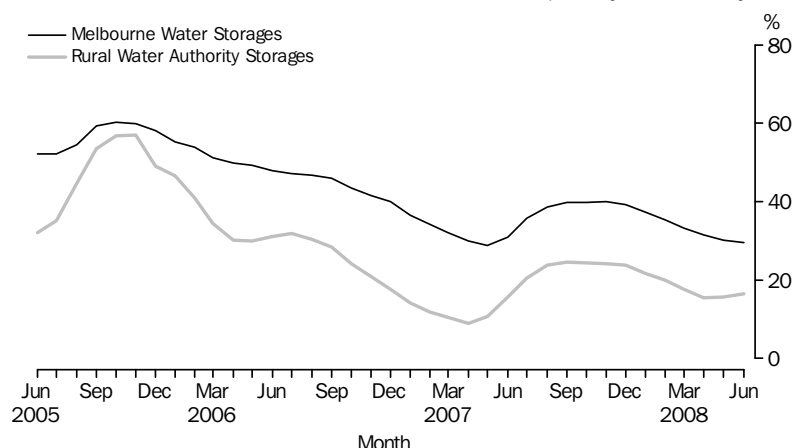
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of June 2008, Victoria's water storages were at 16.7% of capacity. This was 0.6% higher than the level in May 2008, and 0.9% higher than in June 2007.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of June 2008 were at 29.5% of capacity. This was 0.6% lower than in May 2008 and 1.4% lower than in June 2007. Rural water storages held 16.4% of their capacity at the end of June 2008, 0.6% higher than in May 2008, and 0.8% higher than the level in June 2007.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



13.2 WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
		2007			2008			in last month	in last year
	2008	Apr	May	Jun	Apr	May	Jun	%	%
	ML								
Goulburn	3 833 500	6.1	7.4	11.8	14.1	13.8	14.3	0.6	2.5
Broken	405 000	11.6	11.7	11.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	-0.2	-0.6
Campaspe	387 060	2.0	1.6	1.9	6.5	7.3	7.3	—	5.4
Loddon	284 300	17.4	19.2	20.6	20.5	19.8	19.7	-0.1	-0.9
Murray	7 113 210	10.2	12.0	15.3	14.9	16.4	17.3	0.9	2.1
Ovens	37 500	25.6	67.9	84.8	66.3	60.2	62.1	1.9	-22.7
Werribee	68 999	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.3
Maribyrnong	25 368	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	—	-0.8
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	3.5	4.6	5.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	0.4	-1.9
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	22.1	22.2	36.5	33.4	31.2	30.9	-0.3	-5.6
Victoria^(a)	14 397 697	10.0	11.4	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.7	0.6	0.9
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages ^(b)	1 772 500	30.0	28.8	31.0	31.5	30.1	29.5	-0.6	-1.4
In rural water authority storages ^(c)	9 773 092	9.0	10.6	15.6	15.5	15.7	16.4	0.6	0.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes volume of storage in the Murray system shared with NSW.

(b) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

(c) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment web site, <<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro>>.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne**2006**

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0–8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
19	September Quarter 2007	Regional Victoria: Census Profile
20	December Quarter 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
21	March Quarter 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000–2007
22	June Quarter 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures	<p>Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).</p>
Duration of unemployment	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; ■ on strike or locked out; ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Part-time workers	<p>Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.</p>
Particles as PM₁₀	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>
Seasonal adjustment	<p>A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).</p>

- State final demand** Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).
- National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).
- Trend estimates** Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.
- Unemployed** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:
- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week;
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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